STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,904—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MARSEILLES	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers must transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 10-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., sailing at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st July.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU,"
Captain K. Keri, 4,405 Tons,
WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	30th June.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

APPLE BRAND

SHIPPED BY

ROBERT PORTER & Co.,

Rs. 8-0-0 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
" 5-0-0 " " PINTS.

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BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSITANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
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5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
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START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winkeer	8th July.
S. S. KAISER	2,800	Volkertson ...	23rd July.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in "No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 60 TONS OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAK-WOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1903, for the supply of the above Boards.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1903.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantises, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India. Trial solicited.

Address:—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
Dr. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY;
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHAMBERS Suitable for Offices and Residences are now TO LET in Sirdar's Buildings in Hurrnam and Apollo Street. Apply for particulars to AGENT, Sirdar Dilar Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry, Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PREPARATION for all recognised London BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS, on Moderate Terms by S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 8	38 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 8	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
34	30 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
35	31 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
36	32 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
37	33 5	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
38	34 6	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
39	35 8	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
40	36 11	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
41	38 0	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
42	39 6	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
43	40 13	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
44	42 5	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45
45	43 14							

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-6d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 7/8	=	+ 1/4
2 per cent. Reduced	£96 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3/8	=	do
2 months hence	24 1/8	=	do
Spot in New York	53 7/8	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'13 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin	20'40	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4 87 3/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	uncharged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 per cent	=	do
6 " "	2 7/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 3/4 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1/8 per cent	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,00,000.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4. June-July. Business done Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Sold 40. June-July. Buyers. Tone firmer. Arrivals.—Steamers Meiis and Ks. of the Garter.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 2,000. Spot 6 98 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'77 — 1	5'75 — 1	5'69 — 2	6'16 + 5
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'69 + 6	5'46 + 1	5'31 — 2	5'38 — 2
	Feb.-Mar. 5'37		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000	bales.
Do. last year	2,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	7,000	"
Do. do. Continent	2,000	"
Mid-Uplands	13'35	unchangd.
Futures, month of July	13'10	unchanged.
Do. do. December	9'99 — 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/8	unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	12'31 — 6	
Do. do. December	9'38 — 3	
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 27th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	3,221 bales.
Wheat	14,061 cwts.
Linseed	9,553 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,909 "
Gingellyseed	937 "
Poppyseed	2,977 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	3,503 "
Rice	861 "
Myrabollams	316 "
Cottonseed	1,612 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone quite but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-12
1st Settlement	98-12
2nd do.	98-12

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 25th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Club No. 1	Rs.	28	8
Hard Red	"	24	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	4,000 Bales
Imports	5,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.75 — 2	6'73 — 2	6'64 — 2	6'13 — 3
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'44 — 5	5'37 — 2	5'36 — 2	5'25 — 2
			Feb-Mar.

COTTON—The local market is quiet but steady with a small business doing for exports and by mills. New crop is steady at Rs. 232 1-2 for good Broach 25th March and Rs. 179 1-2 for fully good Bengals 25th January.

PETROLEUM OUTLOOK.

Scheffer and Drascher of Hamburg write thus in their Market report of the 6th of June :—"According to a report before us the Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend for the second quarter of the current year of 7 dollars per share, against 10 for the corresponding quarter in 1902. This decrease has caused general disappointment as from the previous announcement at the head-quarters of the Trust that the sales of petroleum had been greater than any previous ones a larger dividend was looked for. The first quarter's dividend in the current year, like that in last year, was 20 dollars, the dividend for that whole year came to 45 per cent., in the two years before that to 48 per cent., in 1899 it was 33 per cent., in 1898, 30 per cent. The unexpected decrease in the dividend rate this year caused a fall in the price of the shares from 680 to 651, but only 200 shares changed hands at the lower price. . . In spite of the great yearly extension of the use of the electric light, of incandescent gas light, &c., the consumption of petroleum in the world does not grow less, on the contrary it increases steadily, whilst its production is decreasing. Consequently the prospect for petroleum is a slow but certain rise in price.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	4	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	9	14	85
Total plague deaths to date	261,805	214,071	
Same date last year	9	4	83

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

EQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th June.

There will be drill for new Members at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BECAUSE the drivers of milk wagons in Chicago have struck work, the mortality among infants in the city has increased 20 per cent. A mass meeting of women has been held to protest against the strike.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEWITT—On board the ship "Fiery Cross," killed by an accident, Harry Easthope, the dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt (of Ridgemount, Anerley-park, London, S E, and formerly of Bombay), aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MELLOR—June 21, at Murree, the wife of W E Mellor, Finance Department, of a son, still-born.

O'DONNELL—June 21, at Quetta, the wife of Major H O'Donnell, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment, of a son.

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE—June 22, at Srinagar, the wife of Major Pickard-Cambridge, the Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

HODGKINS—June 21, at Gaya, Kathleen May (Biddy), the beloved daughter of Charles and Flora Hodgkins, aged 4 years, 10 months and 13 days.

PRIOR—June 21, at Manipur, accidentally drowned, Lieut H H B Prior, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, aged 25 years.

WOOD—June 22, at the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, of pneumonia, Henry Lawrence, the dearly beloved and only son of Lawrence Ben y and Annie Eliza Wood, of Amritsar, aged 13 years, 11 months and 1 day.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-5m., 2-35a. Low water, 8-47m., 9-58a.

Third Criminal Sessions.

League Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—In paragraph 2 of the Regimental Orders of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles after the word "drills" in the first line the words "for Cadet Companies" should be inserted.

DROWNED IN THE BASIN.—Fakira Krishna, a Hindu boy, aged seven years, was, on Sunday evening, playing with two other boys at the Victoria Bunder, when he accidentally fell into the basin and was drowned.

THEFT.—Dharamsey Kanji, a Hindu, residing in new Hanooman Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Saturday afternoon his room was entered and property of the value of Rs. 1,033 stolen.

ESCAPE FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—The Governor of the Workhouse, Bombay, has reported to the police that two warders named Messrs. Currie and O. O'Kieffe escaped from the Workhouse during the early hours of yesterday morning.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.—Bombardier Lionel Hayden of No 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was one of the persons injured by the collapse of the Sittaram Building and who has since been under treatment in the St. George's Hospital, is at present in a very poor condition. His right leg was amputated at the knee about a week ago, and since then he has gradually become weak.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and officers of Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallarcdine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting) :—

March ..... Fighting Through to Victory ... Meyer
Overture ..... La Dame Blanche ..... Boieldieu
Selection ..... Florodora ..... Stuart
Four Dances ..... Morris Rosland ..... German
Valse ..... Wiener Extrablatter ..... Translateur
Polka ..... Mein Roschen ..... Anger

MADHYANDINA MITRA SAMAJ.—The annual gathering of this Samaj was held on Sunday in the hall of the late Dr. Moreshwar Janardan Joshi under the auspices of Rao Bahadur Harichandra Krishna Joshi, J. P. A large number of the community was present. The report of the Samaj was read by the secretary, Mr. Balkrishna Bapoo Acharya, and carried unanimously. Messrs. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, J. P., Balvant Mahadeva Mogte, Ganesh Moro Vicayak Shingane, and Makoond Bhai Naik were among the speakers. Mr. Damodhar Balwant Shastri prayed for the welfare of the Samaj. Mr. Vinayak Dadoba Purandhare thanked the president.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Berbera, per Transport Sofala and R. I. M. S. Clive and Hardinge will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July respectively.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umfuli via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on the 5th July.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND CARRIAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Roberts charged Govind Ramji, a Hindu, with the theft of a bay horse, valued at Rs. 100, and a rubber-tyred victoria with harness valued at Rs 600 belonging to Mr. Sorabjee Jamshedjee. It appeared that on the 19th instant the accused went to the complainant's stables at Nana's Wadi and took away the horse and carriage from the groom saying Mr. Sirabjee had given him permission to take it away. Subsequently he was forced to return the horse to the stables and was informed of the occurence. He informed the police. Some time after that Sub-Inspector Roberts arrested the accused for being drunk while in charge of a public conveyance on Grant Road. The complainant was then communicated with, and he identified his property. In passing sentence on the accused the Magistrate remarked that as he had already been in custody for ten days and as all the property had been recovered he would sentence him to a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

A WELL-ATTENDED and enjoyable concert was held last night at the J. J. Hospital in aid of the new Nursing Home. The entertainment was mostly got up by the nurses and students of the Grant Medical College, and the Principal and the members of the staff under him contributed greatly towards its success. The Physiology Hall kindly lent by the Professor of Physiology was utilized for the purpose and was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and palm leaves. A pleasing and attractive programme was contributed to by the following ladies and gentlemen :—Miss I. Gonsalves, Miss M. Lawrence, Miss M. Pailey, Miss A. Henry, Miss M. Gillespie, Miss B Spencer, Miss L. Fido, Captain Woollcombe, Mr. B. Defreece, Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. E. Bowie, Mr. W. Tyler, Mr. Julius De Costa, Mr. G. Dudley, Mr. Joseph De Costa, Mr. L. Mongini, and Mr. P. Soundy.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE Seniors and Juniors of the National Bank of India met on the Bombay Gymkhana golf links. Five competitors represented each side, and the play was over one round of nine holes. The result of the contest was a win for the Juniors by nine holes. The returns were as follows :—

Seniors.		Juniors.	
J Carnegie	0	F H Greig	plus 3
R Kidd	0	D H Brand	plus 5
T W McLachlan	plus 2	G G Scott	0
W J K Hegarty	0	J D Johnston	plus 4
A A Legat	plus 1	J Esplin	0
	3 holes,		12 holes.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powells. Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

A SUIT FOR A LAKH OF RUPEES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, against Lullobhoy Moolchand and others, to recover one lakh of rupees due by the defendants as endorsers of a promissory note. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawlie, Lyrch and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the first and second defendants. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant, Jugmohandas Tribhowandas, a minor. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Hirlal Dayabhoy, appeared for the fourth defendant, Mayaram Lalbhai; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, and Mody, appeared for the fifth and sixth defendants. Vithaldas Pranjivandas and Jamietlal Pranjivandas, minors, carrying on business in Bombay under the style and firm of Lullobhoy Moolchand.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 28th November, 1899, at Bombay, Messrs. Rungildas Bhukhandas and Co., by their promissory note, promised to pay to the defendants or order the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 on demand for value received. The defendants on the same day endorsed and delivered the promissory note to the Hope Mills, Limited, or order, who, on the same day, endorsed and delivered the note to the plaintiffs. The word E quire appearing in the note after the name of Lullobhoy Moolchand was entered therein by inadvertance. It was intended that the payees and endorsers of the note should be the firm of Lullobhoy Moolchand, and the note was endorsed by the defendant Bhukhandas Lullobhoy in the name of the firm. The note was presented for payment to Messrs. Rungidas Bhukhandas and Co., who failed to pay it, whereupon a notice of dishonour of the note was given to the defendants under the name of Lullobhoy Moolchand, who were required to pay, but had not paid, the same. The plaintiffs prayed for judgment for Rs. 1,00,000, with interest and costs.

The defence of the third defendant was that he had no knowledge of the transactions mentioned in the plaint, and he said he was in no way liable to the plaintiffs in respect thereof, and in no way concerned therein. He was now a minor under the age of eighteen years. The fourth defendant said that he is not, and was not at the date of the promissory note a partner of the firm. Without prejudice to this defence, the defendant said the notice of demand was not given to or received by the defendant or the alleged firm Rungildas Bhukhandas and Co. were the agents of the Hope Mills Company, and about five years ago the plaintiffs lent to the Hope Mills one lakh of rupees on the mortgage of the assets of the mills. The loan was renewed from time to time, and promissory notes were drawn by Rungildas Bhukhandas, as agents of the mills, on the said Mills Company, and were endorsed by the latter to the plaintiffs, from time to time, as the loan was renewed. In November, 1899, when the promissory note was about to be renewed, the plaintiffs required some other security, and Rungildas then got his father to sign the note. No cash was advanced, and the promissory note sued on was a mere renewal. This defendant said that the first defendant had no authority to endorse the promissory note so as to make the firm liable, and this defendant was not bound in any way by the said endorsement.

The fifth and sixth defendants said the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover as against them as they were not, and are not now, partners in the firm. Without waiving the above contentions, these defendants submitted that in any event they were liable only to the extent of their share if any in the firm. The promissory note sued upon was made by Rungildas Bhukhandas and Co., who were the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Hope Mills, and was endorsed by the first defendant, who is the father of Rungildas, the senior and managing partner, only for the purpose of giving the name of the firm of Lullobhoy Moolchand without consideration, and merely for the accommodation of the mills. A cash credit bond was passed to the plaintiffs by the Hope Mills for one lakh of rupees on the same day, and the plaintiffs neglected to enforce against the Mills the provisions of the cash bond, whereby the remedies of the firm against the mills had been seriously impaired. By reason of such negligence of the plaintiffs the firm of Lullobhoy Moolchand was discharged from all liability to the plaintiffs. Notice of the alleged dishonour was not given within a reasonable time to these defendants or to the firm of Lullobhoy.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

CRICKET.

P. W. D. vs. KALYAN AUTHENTICS.

THE match between the P. W. D. C. C. and the Kalyan Authentics played on Saturday on the Oval [illegible] by the former by 16 runs. Owing to the sticky condition of the wicket scoring was very poor on both sides. The following were the scores :—

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr E Stanley, b Gongle	0
Mr R Hogan, b Tambaro	7
Mr W Hogan, b Gongle	4
Mr F Smithers, c Gadkari, b Gongle	3
Mr C McLeod, b Gongle	0
Mr R W Murphy, b Deshpande	8
Mr A F Theodore, b Gongle	0
Mr R Oliver, b Gongle	3
Mr D J Valladares, b Gongle	0
Mr J Pinto, c Deshpande, b Gongle	0
Mr S Mistry, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	27

THE KALYAN AUTHENTICS.

Mr Gongle, c Theodore, b R Hogan	3
Mr A R Gadkari, c Oliver	0
Mr S M Deshpande, b R Hogan	1
Mr Bapusahib, b Oliver	3
Mr S Gadkari, b Oliver	0
Mr G Tambare, c Stanley, b R Hogan	2
Mr V Gadkari, b Oliver	0
Mr B Prachan, run out, b Oliver	0
Mr K Gupte, run out	1
Mr Somakar, b Oliver	0
Mr Detigaru, run out, b Oliver	1
Extras	1
Total	11

YOUNG HINDOO C.C. vs. 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY C. C

A match between the above clubs was played on the Infantry ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

21st BOMBAY INFANTRY C. C.

Lieut Scott, l b w, b Deo	11
Pte Kanmethi, b Chowbal	29
Pte Pandoo, c Chowbal, b Kirtikar	13
Pte Shenkar, c Chowbal, b Deo	12
Capt Creagh, b Chowbal	2
Pte Govind, c Thakur, b Chowbal	5
Lieut Cooper, run out	0
Pte Sonnak, b Deo	0
Pte Soknak, b Deo	5
Pte Nurmahomed, not out	13
Pte Babnuk, c and b Kirtikar	7
Extras	7
Total	104

YOUNG HINDOO C. C.

Mr W L Masurkar, b Kanmethi	43
Mr P N Dandekar, b Soknak	16
Mr M D Pandhe, b Sheerkhan, b Soknak	2
Mr W B Kirtikar, not out	26
Mr S D Thakur	To bat,
Mr R Deo	
Mr K D Pai	
Mr N K Bivekar	
Mr V B Chowbal	
Mr H N Patil	
Mr W B Mirkar	
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wickets)	90

FRIENDS UNION C. C. vs. INTERNATIONAL C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Friends. Below are the scores :—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr K R Pilgaumkar, c Divecha, b Tambuwalla	12	did not bat	
Mr S Shetye, c Tayabali, b Alli	11	not out	24
Mr D Shete, l-b-w, b Tayabali	16	c and b Alli	7
Mr S Thakur, b Tayabali	2	st b Tambuwalla	13
Mr P Dandekar, b Tambuwalla	1	l-b-w, b Alli	2
Mr G Bhatwadekar, c Mithlwalla, b Tambuwalla	4	Did not bat,	
Mr N Prabhakar, run out	18		
Mr W Talpade, st b Tambuwalla	14		
Mr P Dhargalkar, c Telang, b Tabuwalla	20		
Mr Baloo (Junior), b Tambuwalla	2		
Mr Pilgaunkar (Senior), not out	0		
Extra	1	Extras	14
Total	101	*Total (for 3 wkts.)	60

*Innings declared closed

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Musurker, b Talpade	0	c Pilgaunkar, b Bhatwadeker	0
Mr B Devechs, b Bhatwadeker	0	c Thakur, b Bhatwadeker	17
Mr C M Alli, b Bhatwadeker	1	b Prabhakar	34
Mr D Telang, c Dhargalkar, b Bhatwadeker	25	b Bhatwadeker	12
Mr Tumbuwalla, b Bhatwadeker	0	run out	12
Mr T Moolji, b Talpade	2	run out	24
Mr N Shroff, b Talpade	0	not out	2
Mr Bundukwalla, b Talpade	3	b Bhatwadeker	3
Mr A Kayam, b Bhatwadeker	1	c Bhatwadeker, b Prabhakar	0
Mr Mithaiwalla, c Pilgamker, (Sr) b Talpade	2	b Bhatwadeker	0
M Mahomedalli, not out	1	b Talpade	0
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	38	Total	109

QUARREL OVER A MONKEY.

ASSAULT BY A CHINAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Chen Wa, a Chinese carpenter on board the P. and O. s. s. Bengal, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to George Connor, quartermaster on the same ship. Evidence showed that on Saturday evening, the complainant noticed a Chinese joiner catch hold of his pet monkey by his tail and slap it on the head. Upon this the complainant remonstrated with the joiner and threw away his cap. The joiner went away, and shortly after the accused came up to the complainant and struck him with a baton on the head saying why did he hit his mate. The helmet of the complainant was broken by the blow, and as the accused aimed another blow on the head the complainant tried to ward it off with his left hand. The blow came on the left fore-arm which was fractured. The struggle went on at close quarters and the accused caught hold of the complainant by his throat and handled him roughly. Just then quartermaster Thorne and other seamen belonging to the ship interfered and released the complainant from the grasp of the accused. As the doctor of the ship was away that evening, the complainant was removed to the s. s. Persia and treated there. The defence was that the joiner made a complaint to the accused, upon which the latter went to the complainant and remonstrated with him. The complainant gave him a blow on his face and rushed upon him with a knife in hand. He took up the winch baton in self-defence and struck the complainant. The Magistrate remarked the evidence was quite clear and left no doubt in his mind as to the blows given by the accused to the complainant. The fact of grievous hurt having been caused had been proved by the Doctor's evidence. There was not a scrap of evidence called to show that the complainant had given him any provocation. The offence was a serious one. He sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Monday.—The pressure has increased over the whole of the Indian region, and is in excess everywhere except in the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, where it is normal. The depression shown in Central Bengal yesterday has filled up. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Assam, and Bengal, Cheerapoonji, reporting 18 1-2 inches, Chittagong 4 1-2 Shillong 4, Gauhati 3, Narayanganj Mymensingh, and Bogra 1 1-2. Only light showers have fallen in Burma, the West Coast and Central Provinces, and duststorms and thunderstorms have given few showers in Upper India. Carwar has received 2 inches, Trevandrum, Montgomery, and Simla one inch. Rain will probably decrease in Assam and Bengal during the day, and continue light in Burma and the West Coast and occassional local showers are still probable in the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 63	22 23	22 13	25 85
Monday, 29th June	1 10	00 13	1 16	00 71
Total	22 73	22 35	23 34	26 56
Total fall to June 29, 1902	8 07	11 44	9 92	9 77
Total fall to June 29, 1901	32 64	21 89	25 76	23 93

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 28th	0	10
Do. Do., 29th	0	40

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since 1st June.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	E	7	7	7	32	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·425	SE	3	90·8	84·0	78	...	0·03	— 0·23
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·593	NNW	5	108·4	89·2	53	...	0·33	— 1·54
Sirsa	29·570	NNE	11	103·0	78·0	60	..	0·20	— 1·49
Delhi	29·516	Calm	5	101·2	80·2	47	...	0·12	— 3·01
Agra	29·576	SW	11	102·0	82·0	63	0·03	0·03	— 2·37
Cawnpore	29·575	W	4	102·4	83·5	75	...	2·07	— 1·77
Allahabad	29·574	WSW	6	106·4	86·0	54	...	0·21	— 5·18
Jhansi	29·601	SW	5	102·3	83·2	67	...	1·11	— 4·49
Jacobabad	29·462	Calm	0	110·2	84·6	79	...	0·13	+ 0·06
Kurrachi	29·583	WSW	15	95·	86·8	63	...	0·15	— 0·65
Jeypore	29·597	SW	4	103·2	87·5	47	0·05	0·09	— 3·31
Ajmere	29·603	W	11	101·9	86·5	59	..	0·09	— 2·22
Deesa	29·851	SW	16	102·1	82·6	62	...	0·02	— 2·31
Ahmedabad	29·673	WSW	5	10··6	84·1	60	...	0·11	— 5·27
Bhuj	29·636	W	18	97·3	80·9	71	...	0·02	— 1·93
Jamnagar	29·646	WSW	21	99·8	80·7	62	...	0· 4	— 3·05
Dwarka	29·653	WSW	22	90·9	82·8	75	...	0·40	...
Rajkot	29·671	WNW	1	102·9	79·5	66	...	0·26	— 4·59
Bhavnagar	29·674	SW	9	95·6	74·5	65	...	1·6	— 3·82
Veraval	29·683	WSW	15	87·0	8··9	80	...	1·05	— 4·11
Neemuch	29·638	WSW	11	11·2·0	80·7	66	...	0·51	— 4·11
Indore	29·691	SW	6	94·3	74·1	76	0·01	5·80	— 0·72
Saugor	29 641	SW	10	97·4	73·6	62	0·

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1903.

THE CAPE RAGGING CASE.

JUDGED by the evidence which came to hand by the mail it would appear that the Court-Martial held at the Wellington Barracks into the conduct of seven officers in what is known as the Cape Ragging Case ended in nothing short of a travesty of justice. Our telegrams told us the other day that the Press had received news of the acquittal with surprise and disapprobation bordering upon indignation, and declared that only in a strained legal sense can it be said that the conduct of the defendants was not unbecoming officers and gentlemen. We agree with this opinion. Whether their conduct was unbecoming officers the Court-Martial was perhaps best able to judge. Whether it became gentlemen the public is equally competent to decide. In the opinion of every right-thinking man their conduct was contemptible in the extreme, a mere refinement of Hooliganism, a disgrace to the service they belong to. Mr. Stanford, the victim, may not have been all that was desirable, and may have merited the opprobrious nickname of the "Society Barnacle" they gave him, but they did not scorn to make friends with him, to accept his hospitality and to make use of him when it suited their purpose. If his manner were objectionable, if his general style such as gave offence to them, it was open to them to give him the cold shoulder, to have refused hospitality and to [illegible] any unbecoming familiarity. But at no time the unfortunate dance was first proposed Stanford was to have a hand in "running" it. He knew many people in Cape Town and was able to help to find partners. He was willing to pay his share, and at first it was understood that he was to be one of the hosts. We admire the independence he displayed when the question of the band arose, and he was told that he could not be a host. Doubtless small-minded people, unable to appreciate the niceties of the situation, would cry "He is trying to spoil our dance." Clearly he was not, but was endeavouring to "save face" before the ladies he had invited for, and at the request of, the officers who were to have been joint hosts with himself. It is scarcely customary to invite persons to functions in which one has no proprietary rights, and Stanford was perfectly justified in standing upon whatever dignity he may have had.

During the evening the relations between Stanford and the officers were apparently of the most friendly nature. As soon as the dance was over and the guests about to depart treachery revealed itself. The unfortunate barnacle was of no further use to them, and possibly having no longer the mental balance they possessed earlier in the evening they decided to "court-martial" him. He was "charged" with having attempted to spoil the dance and sentenced to be ducked in the horse-pond. Stanford protested that he was a civilian, and declined to be tried by them, and it is impossible not to admire his pluck in offering to take any one of them outside and settle the matter there. Had any one of them possessed a modicum of manly spirit he would have accepted the challenge. But they were bound on "sport," and the precious seven proceeded in a manner which was as cowardly as it was disgraceful to disfigure their victim and subject him to insults of an indescribable kind, of such a nature indeed that the President of the Court expressed his desire that the newspaper reporters who were present would be careful not to give objectionable details, not only in the public interest but in the interests of justice. The public interest was duly protected but the interests of justice might more appropriately have been commended to the members of the Court than to the representatives of the Press. Such details as have transpired are disgusting enough in all conscience; than the posing of the victim to represent Christ on Christmas morning, and photographing him as such, rank blasphemy could not go much further. Their cowardice was simply unbounded. Seven of them having taken their solitary victim and maltreated him, they were contemptible enough to compel him sign a document which was to exonerate them from all blame, to represent that he admitted his treatment had been called for, that he acquitted all concerned and tendered an abject apology.

It speaks very little for the intelligence of the seven officers, if they imagined there was an end of the matter. They had to deal with a man of more brain power than they possessed themselves, and were probably very much surprised when they found they had to face a civil action in the Law Courts, in which the victim had claimed heavy damages. Several very unsatisfactory delays took place, and after frequent postponements, the Chief Justice at the Cape, Sir H. de Willies, refused to have the hearing further put off. In reply the officers entered a defence contradicting the plaintiff's statements, and alleging that he had attended the dance without being invited. One more worthy of respect than the rest would be no party to the plea, and instead of an attempt being made to substantiate it the precious seven were advised to apologise. This they did, expressing "sincere regret," acknowledging that their conduct was wrong and unjustifiable and consenting to a judgment for the plaintiff for £1,500 and costs. So far as the demands of civil justice are concerned there was the end of it. But the Commander-in-Chief, in his praiseworthy determination to put an end to blackguardism in the Army ordered the convening of a court-martial. As Stanford's counsel explained his client was an unwilling witness in the court, having received satisfaction through the medium of the High Court of the Cape Colony. But that was not the point. The officers were on their trial by a military court for a military offence. It must be remembered that they had pleaded guilty in Cape Town to "ragging" a civilian. Their victim was not a military officer, and we presume that being so the court held their conduct unimpeachable. The Civil Court accepted their own admission that they had acted improperly. The Military finds that the conduct they confessed to have been wrong and unjustifiable was not unbecoming their character as officers and gentlemen. What shall we think of the intelligence of that court? If conduct such as they were proved guilty of is not unbecoming an officer, we repeat it is unbecoming a gentleman, and the sooner the two standards are re-reconciled the better it will be for the Army. In revising the finding of the Court we trust the Commander-in-Chief, in the exercise of his prerogative, will disagree with it and cashier every officer implicated. There is no room for officers who are not sufficiently gentlemen to refrain from blackguardism in the British Army.

PUNISHMENT IN JAILS.

A FEW days ago in reviewing the annual report on the Bombay Presidency Jails we drew attention to the number and class of punishments in the Yeraoda Central Jail, the Superintendent of which found it interesting to note that the rate of punishments showed an increase in the minor and a decrease in the major form, and remarking that this improvement if secured by a relaxation of discipline must not be lauded. The report on the prison administration of Burma for the year 1902 which has come to hand, contains several features of an interesting character in regard to punishments and the cause that led up to them. The total number of offences show an increase of 2,018, being 38,701 as compared with 36,683 in 1901. The increase is chiefly noticed in offences relating to work (3,287) and to assaults and mutiny (174). The record of offences at first sight appears high, but a careful analysis of the statistics demonstrates that each convict committed 3·5 offences in the whole year, or in other words he committed an offence once in every 114 days, and that on an average the number of offences for each day of the year was 106 or under one per cent. per thousand of the average population. Looking at the figures in this light the number of offences is very small and becomes insignificant when it is remembered that offences such as singing, shouting, laughing, talking at unauthorized hours, bathing out of hours, soiling walls and floors, etc., for which convicts are punished may be overlooked in any other community, but have to be taken some notice [illegible] discipline and order are to be enforced and maintained. It may, therefore, be concluded that during the year discipline was well maintained and the conduct of prisoners was good. The Inspector-General of Jails in the course of some interesting remarks, says: "I believe that even the present record of offences given is not complete, and that in many jails Jailors and other subordinates do not bring to notice offences, because (a) some of them think that it reflects discredit on them if the number of offences increase; (b) others who traffic in forbidden articles naturally take no notice of such cases; (c) others wish to save the trouble of investigating and entering the offences in different registers and history tickets. At my inspections I have drawn the attention of both the Superintendents and Jailors to the necessity of recording every offence against prison discipline, no matter how trivial it may be. Jails which show a very large increase in recorded offences must be slack in discipline, or unauthorized forms of punishment are used and not recorded, because it would not be human nature if, out of the large number of prisoners of different habits, religions, nationalities, tempers, ages, temperament and conditions of life, kept together as they are in our jails, some of them did not wrangle, abuse, talk, sing, and commit other minor breaches of jail discipline."

THE BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON.

THE cricket season in Bombay this year gives promise of being unusually interesting by reason of the number of new players who are making their "debut." As a result of the various matches during the past fortnight the Bombay Gymkhana should be able to look forward to a more successful season than has been the case for some years. Of the new players several have already proved themselves to be cricketers of promise, and in Lieutenant Langhorn, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Armes, North Staffordshire Regiment, the Gymkhana has secured two batsmen much above the average of recruits during the last few seasons. Their styles differ, Lieutenant Langhorn being a batsman of the steady order, while Lieutenant Armes adopts Jessopian methods, but both have profoundly impressed the critics by the form they have shown in the first few matches of the season. Their regular appearance in important matches will mean much to the Gymkhana who have not enjoyed the best of luck in the matter of consistent batsmen of late years. Other new players who have started the season well are Captain Bond, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant Locker, Lieutenant Lyon, and Lieutenant Carroll, and with most of the old players who are still available, notably Messrs. Cheetham, Harrington, Clark, and Burns, all in excellent form, the Gymkhana should be able to hold their own with most of the other local clubs this year. It is, however, unfortunate that a reliable wicket-keeper cannot be secured. Lieutenant Philbrick, R.I.M., who shaped very well in this position in the matches played last week, will not be available again until towards the end of the season as he sails for Somaliland to-day. The Gymkhana have this season what they lacked last year, a variety of bowling, and with Major Rogers and Messrs. Rumboll, Coombs, Clark, Cheetham, Lyon, and Carroll available regularly ought to do well in this department of the game. No European batsman has played a three figure innings yet, but two natives have achieved this distinction, Messrs. C. V. Mehta, and A. H. Doctor.

KALKSTICKSTOFF.

THE discovery of a substitute for Chili Saltpetre which is so largely used as a fertiliser, especially is in the beetroot fields of sugar-producing countries, is a triumph brought about by the firm of Siemens and Halske with Dr. Frank and Dr. Caro. Papers were read by Dr. Frank and Dr. Erlwein at the Fifth International Congress for Applied Chemistry in Berlin on the Commercial Utilisation of Atmospheric Nitrogen, as exemplified by the trade product "Kalkstickstoff." A problem that has occupied scientific men for many years was that of the practicability of utilising the nitrogen of the atmosphere. Electricity supplied the means of transforming it into nitric acid. German and American electro-chemists put their heads together, and evolved valuable cyanide compounds, though these, as fertilisers, proved too expensive for common use. A series of further experiments proved that calcium carbonate could be made to absorb atmospheric nitrogen, and the new substance thus formed was christened "Kalkstickstoff." At Darmstadt and at Posen professors of chemistry experimented on this as a fertiliser, and they found that it differed very little in effect from that of ammonium salts and Chili Saltpetre. In soils where little lime exists it promises valuable agricultural results. Where cheap electric energy is available for its manufacture the cost will be low enough to place Kalkstickstoff within the reach of farmers. There is no dearth of atmospheric nitrogen anywhere. Europe spent in 1902 twelve and a half million pounds sterling on a million and a half tons of saltpetre from Chili. If the new product shows itself as rich a fertiliser at an equal or less cost, there is great gain in the near future in store for electro-chemists, and the Cyanide Company founded by Messrs. Siemens and Halske has gone in largely for the utilisation of atmospheric nitrogen as a commercial asset.

THE HONOURS LIST.

IT appears that while people in Simla are lamenting the omission of certain names from the Honours List there are many in Bombay doing likewise. For example the Traffic Managers of up-country Railways have received rewards, while those of the Bombay lines—where most of the work was done—received none. We repeat that we consider the extra work these officials were called upon to do amounted only to a brief period of extra work in their own departments, and their own Boards could and should have recognised their labours. All the same, we learn that the B.B. and C. I. Railway officials feel themselves distinctly aggrieved that the heavy extra duty imposed upon them was not acknowledged by the decoration of their chief, Mr. Crommelin. Of the arrangements on the Rajputana-Malwa line nothing but praise was heard. Mr. Crommelin worked very hard indeed, not only in Bombay but also in Delhi, to perfect arrangements which were successful and much appreciated. "Many arduous days and nights should have brought some reward," writes a correspondent, "but while other people get the C. I. E., he is left out." We imagine Mr. Crommelin will exclaim "Save me from my friends," but we give expression to the feelings of many people in Bombay.

SUGAR.

THE permanent International Sugar Commission met at last on the 2nd of June at Brussels. The sitting was occupied with the selection of the executive officials. At the next meeting the sugar regulations of those countries which did not send representatives to the Brussels Convention will be considered, commencing with Russia. Then will follow Japan, North America, Denmark, and the other States that grant sugar bounties or offer a protective duty above six francs, and whose sugar is imported into the countries that attended the Brussels Convention under penalty of a special duty, not less than the direct or indirect bounty granted by the country of origin. After the conclusion of these labours, the Commission will examine the sugar laws of the Convention States, commencing with Austria-Hungary.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has, through his Military Secretary, Major the Hon. E. Baring, subscribed the sum of Rs. 200 towards the expenses of the Indian cricket team it is proposed to send to England next year.

COMMANDER KENDAL, R.I.M., has been appointed Marine Transport Officer, Somaliland.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 6th June, 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 76,134 maunds and Rs. 62,846 in the earnings.

MR. LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, of the Bombay Civil Service, proceeds to Simla to officiate for two months in the post of Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, vice Mr. Arbuthnot, who goes on special duty in connection with questions arising out of the Famine Commission. Mr. Robertson thereafter gets three months' leave, returning to India in the beginning of December, when he will most probably succeed Mr. Arbuthnot permanently.

THE continued rapid abatement of the plague epidemic in India is indicated last week by another heavy drop from 3,707 to 2,084 deaths, for which the Punjab is mainly responsible with a fall from 2,753 to 1,191. In the Bombay Presidency, however, and also, though figures are not appreciable, in the Madras Presidency, Mysore State, and Calcutta City the plague mortality appears to be rising. The disease is nearing extinction in the United Provinces, not one of the remaining eight centres of infection reporting double figures.

MR. P. J. FREYER, lately on the Indian Medical Service and now of Harley Street, writes the "Pioneer" had been summoned when the last mail left from London to Florence to perform an operation upon an American gentleman of the kind for which Mr. Freyer, after three or four years' London practice, has established a world-wide reputation. This was the officer whom the Government of India drove out of the service by endeavouring to compel him to surrender a fee which had been paid him by a grateful Native Chief—a fee much smaller in proportion than those paid by American millionaires when they require the services of leading English surgeons in foreign parts.

DURING the year 1902 there were 28,976 applications for patents, of which only 13,764 were granted. Next to electric traction and motor-car specifications, the favourite subjects for invention were wireless telegraphy, golf balls and clubs, and reversible outside seats for tramcars. The Queen Victoria street fire led to a big boom in applications for patent fire escapes.

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES FAILURES?

THE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

FREE public Libraries have been generously established, writes Canon Barnett in the "Westminster." Mr. Passmore Edwards and Mr. Carnegie have together contributed a sum of money little short of a million within the last few years. Will some Mr. Booth show that Libraries have failed? Critics are already plentiful. They complain that workmen are not readers, that the staff is employed in changing silly books for silly readers, that a "habit of mental loafing" is encouraged, and that the rates paid by the many are spent without commensurate public benefit. Critics have from the beginning been inclined to railing accusations, and the critics who find such fault are not always familiar with the condition of the people. They do not realise, for instance, how children taught to read out of reading books have in later years to be tempted to read or how occupants of rooms in which a book-case is an unknown piece of furniture have to be encouraged to become familiar with books, or how minds in which education has dulled imagination, and hard work prevented experience turn to the excitement of fiction. They do not make allowance for the slow growth of new habits, nor do they recognise that the beginning of use must often be misuse, and that for the spread of the best supply must precede demand.

Public Libraries are playing a great part in modern education. The fine buildings make a bold advertisement of books, and in reply to the advertisement a growing number of people have become familiar with the country's literature. The catalogues awaken curiosity and bring men and women to the reference Library to find out more of what they hear. Books have come to be more frequently recognised as companions, and in some cases have been accepted as friends. The possession of a Library may tend to increase self-respect among the possessors even when the books themselves are not valued. Equality of opportunity, even when it is not used, often develops a sense of equality.

But approval of public Libraries is not necessarily satisfaction with them. The critics have some truth on their side, and Libraries might do much more—must, indeed, do much more—if there is not to be a reaction against their establishment.

The public Libraries are not sufficiently used Birmingham, for instance, with a population of 522,000, has only 30,000 borrowers at all its Libraries; half of these borrowers are children and young people under twenty years of age, one-third of the whole is made up of teachers and students, and over 50 per cent. of the books borrowed are books of fiction. Canning Town, a working-class neighbourhood, has under 4,500 borrowers, of whom over 2,000 are under twenty-one years of age and 1,335 are teachers or pupils. The proportion of fiction here reaches 75 per cent. In Stepney Borough, with four Libraries and a quarter of a million of inhabitants, there are only 6,042 adults with readers' tickets. The examination of a large number of Library reports shows results which are strangely identical. Something must be done to get the books more widely used and also to improve the character of the books commonly read.

The reform which most immediately presses is one which will connect Libraries with educational institutions. They are at present too closely modelled after the fashion of circulating Libraries and aspire to be nothing more than the Mudies of the industrial population. There is little direction given as to which are the best books, there is no guide at hand for the help of readers to understand what they read, no stimulus for anyone to take up a course of study, no personally conducted tours for people who would travel in the world of literature.

Libraries should be a department in some educational institution or system. The books should be issued in one room, but in other rooms in the same building there should be classes, lectures, and exhibitions. The books should send their readers to the classes, the classes should send their students to the Library. Much has been lately said about the importance of "atmosphere"; books should be stored in "a studious atmosphere."

This reform would mean in many cases the building of additional rooms to the present libraries—a Lecture room, some class rooms, and, if possible space in which exhibitions might be held. Rich benefactors might make the provision of such accommodation a condition when they provide new Libraries, or they might add such rooms to those already established. The new Education Authority, as one result of the much-abused Act, will bring Libraries and public education under the same control—might make Libraries a part of the education system and arrange for the close co-operation of all Librarians and teachers. The ratepayers might then view the raising the rate above the penny in the pound with less jealousy, or they might join in an attempt to secure for Libraries as for other educational agencies a grant from the Government. There would be a double advantage in such a grant. The expense of education, in the benefit of which the nation shares, would not fall exclusively on what must often be a poor area, and the receipt of a grant would involve—what Mr. Greenwood regards with the greatest favour—the visit of an inspector, who would help to make more common the methods of the best librarians, and help also too easy-going authorities to get rid of bad librarians.

There are, however, some other reforms, possible and more immediate. The Reports take credit for additions to the Libraries, and evidently much energy of the librarians goes in this direction. Their energy might be more profitably turned to popularising the books already on shelves. They might do this by issuing small subject-catalogues, with sometimes a word of comment on the more valuable books; by getting lecturers to give special lectures on novels or travels; by enlisting volunteers who would help in distributing books, especially to children, or who would go to the schools and give a short account of some of the worthiest and most attractive tales. They might also, when lectures are given in their neighbourhood, send out a list of books bearing on the subject, to be hung by the lecturer's platform and if possible, to be announced by the chairman. They might also watch the papers, and when some event occurs in nature or in politics—an earthquake, a revolution, a debate of African or Russian affairs—they might hang on the library notice board a broadsheet with the names of books which would inform the minds of newspaper readers. Librarians, in a word, might be encouraged to be missionaries rather than collectors of books and makers of catalogues. Their duty, as is that of the best teachers in industrial centres, is to create and not supply demand—to make the people thirsty rather than to supply them with drink. They must, therefore, follow the way of advertising, and by continual restatements, by frequent change in their methods, and by persistent pushing, keep before the people the possibilities of profit and pleasure, the friendship of the really great men and women, the knowledge for which their minds are made, and which lies waiting for them in books.

The issue of so much silly fiction is not only bad for the readers; it prejudices the popularity of the library movement. "Why," argues the man who never reads, "should I provide rubbish for my neighbours to read?"

The charge is often unfair, and the fiction issued is by no means always rubbish. The best and only way of getting rid of the silly is to popularise the good. "I never issue a silly popular book without putting in the cover a list of good fiction," said one American librarian. "Give me a Scott, to take the taste out of my mouth," is recorded as a saying of Dean Stanley's after reading a modern novel. Active librarians, well supported, might so raise taste as to make silly books distasteful.

There is one practicable way of reform which would at once do something to unite the educational system with Libraries. The Home Reading Union has its courses of studies designed for various circles of readers, and it publishes an organ containing valuable and stimulating suggestions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

AN AID TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

SOUTH AFRICAN CAPITALS PROVIDE EQUIPMENT.

FOR STUDENTS OF INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Lord Rosebery has written to the London County Council submitting a scheme for establishing at South Kensington an institution of scientific technology similar to the great college applied to Science at Charlottenberg to which the remarkable success of German industry is largely due.

Messrs. Wernher and Beit and others have offered large sums towards the building and equipment. The estimated cost is £300,000.

The site is offered free, provided this is raised and £20,000 annually secured for maintenance.

Lord Rosebery asks the County Council to provide the latter, and dwells on the extent to which British trade is suffering from the want of such an institution.

He declares it to be scandalous that young Englishmen and students from India and the Colonies are unable to find within the Empire the educational opportunities they require and are compelled to go to the United States and Germany.

The Trustees include the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour with Lord Rosebery as Chairman.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

TRAIN RUNS INTO A RIVER.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

A train has run into the Najerilla River in Spain. Fourteen dead and fifty injured have been recovered. It is reported that over fifty have been killed.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Thirty were killed in the railway accident in Spain and sixty injured. The train fell from a bridge into the River Najerilla.

THE LADO ENCLAVE.

NO ALTERATION SUGGESTED.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Antwerp "Metropole" publishes semi-official information that the negotiators in the Lado Enclave question have decided to leave matters as they are during the lifetime of King Leopold.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE UNIONIST SPLIT.

OLD AGE PENSIONS DROPPED.

LIBERAL PRESS GRUMBLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on the 28th instant, states that Mr. Balfour said it would be folly for the Unionists to make economic opinions a test of party loyalty.

Mr. Chamberlain insinuated that Old Age Pensions were no longer part of his plan.

The Liberal press is grumbling at the Parliamentary inactivity of its leaders, whose excuse for not proposing a vote of censure is that the Government has not declared its policy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GREEK CABINET.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A new Greek Cabinet has been formed with M. Theotokis as Foreign Minister and M. Simopulo as Minister of Finance.

IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the English Mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. China left for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. to day.

THE SIKHS AND THEIR RELIGION.

COMING LECTURE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Mr. Macauliffe, late C. S., lectures before the United Service Institution here on the 6th proximo on "Sikh Religion and its Advantages to the State." A subsequent lecture will be on "How the Sikhs became a Militant Race."

LORD NORTHCOTE'S LEVEE AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 29.

Lord Northcote held his fourth levee in Poona this afternoon in the Council Hall. The rules and regulations of admission was slightly modified this year. In place of the general admission of all, persons of certain social standing who chose to go were invited by invitation. The scene at the Council Hall was most picturesque. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was drawn up under the command of Captain Pearson. A little after 4-30 p.m. Lord Northcote, accompanied by his whole staff, arrived. In the first carriage Surgeon-Major Beevor, Captain Bulmain, and Lieutenant Meynell, A.-D.-C., and in the second carriage Lord Northcote. Mr. Hill, and Captain Bayford drove up. The guard of honour presented arms and the band struck up a few bars of the "National Anthem." His Excellency inspected the guard and went to the Council Hall, where the private entree commenced. The Lord Bishop of Bombay was first presented; then General Sir Robert Low, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath and the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, members of Government; and after that the heads of department. As soon as this was over, the public entree commenced. The Military officers were generally presented together. Each regiment's reception occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour. His Excellency then drove away to Ganeshkhind. The police arrangement, under Mr. Guider, the District Superintendent, was good.

TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

A company of native mounted infantry, consisting of three British and five native officers and 122 rank and file, will leave Poona for Bombay by a special mixed train to-morrow at 7-15 p.m., for embarkation in the transport Sofala for Somaliland. The special will arrive on the following morning at 6-45 a.m. in Bombay.

BANGALORE, JUNE 29.

Section D of No. 18, British Field Hospital, in charge of Captain S. Hall, R. A. M. C., left Bangalore by a special train for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day en route to Somaliland. Thirteen hospital attendants for No. 13 Army Hospital Corps also left by the same train.

The mounted infantry warned for service in Somaliland from Bangalore are hourly expecting orders to move. The following officers proceed with the contingent:—Major Marsh in command, Lieut. Forbes Robinson, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant White, Essex Regiment; Lieutenant Martin, Royal Warwicks; and Lieutenant Wheatley, Middlesex Regiment.

Six ambulance tongas and harness complet are to be despatched from India to Berbera.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. CLARK.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The death occurred yesterday at Calcutta of Mr. J. B. Clarke, the Secretary of the Calcutta Bonded Warehouse, and son of the late Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AT POONA.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

POONA, JUNE 28.

In reply to the address presented to him on Saturday by the members of the Poona Bar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy said: Thank you for the kind words uttered by Mr. Venkatrao, on behalf of the Poona Bar. I regret that I cannot wait until the whole of the Bar, whom I would wish to see assembled here, can be present. Accept yourself, and convey to all the members, my earnest wish, and hope that the Bar may maintain its reputation as one of the leading Bars in the mofussil. You say that my judicial career extended over thirty years. As a fact, my judicial service began in October, 1868, when I first came here as assistant judge. Since then I have done judicial work in all parts of the Presidency from Sindh in the extreme north to Dharwar and Karwar in the Southern Mahratta Country. After having thus gained experience in judicial work in all parts of the Presidency, I had the good fortune to obtain a seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court. As for the remarks you have made on my tenure of office here as District and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sardars, you have no doubt been blind to my faults. We all of us have some infirmities, but I am glad to think that though patent as mine were, you all realised that my great wish was to do justice to all—accused, prosecutors, and suitors—and that I had at heart the interest of all appearing before me or brought into relations with me, including the members of my establishment and all the members of the Bar. You are right in supposing that when I go to England I shall take an interest in you and the people of India. I assure you that I will do all in my power by writing or otherwise to further the interest of this country.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, JUNE 29.

In the Bangalore Handicap Polo Tournament, which was continued on the Maharajah's ground, the contending teams were Captain Peel's team, plus 5 goals, and the Carabineers "B" team, plus 4 goals. Captain Peel's team did all the scoring, the Carabineers not even being able to add a subsidiary to their handicap. The former won by 5 goals and 3 subsidiaries.

ROBBERY OF KOLAR MINE GOLD.

TRIAL IN THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

The trial of the case in which two Chetty goldsmiths of Bangalore are charged with being in possession of a large quantity of the Kolar mine gold during the raid recently made on their houses by the Superintendent of Police began to-day before the District Magistrate, and is likely to last some days. Mr. Bardley Norton, instructed by Mr. James Short, appeared on behalf of the Kolar Mining Board to prosecute; Mr. Napier, Barrister, from Madras, defending the accused who are men of considerable position in their community.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

Owing to paucity of entries the second extra day's races fixed for July 2 have been abandoned.

THE MONSOON AT BANGALORE.

The monsoon appears to have buried off again from these parts, no rain having fallen for several days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA JUNE 29.

The following postings have been made of officers joining the Indian Army:—Second-Lieutenant Mathew, 1st Northampton to Bengal, Second Lieutenant Giffard, 1st South Wales Borderers, to Madras; Second-Lieutenant Orchard, 1st Cheshires, and. Second-Lieutenant Bird, Royal Marines, to Bombay.

Government have sanctioned the withdrawal from Miran Shah of the native Mountain Battery now located there. In consequence of this the following raised reliefs of Mountain Batteries have been sanctioned:—Abbottabad Battery—Abbottabad to Chitral 2 guns, Abbottabad to Samana 2 guns, and 2 to Wana; 2 guns Kohat Battery from Samana to Kohat; 2 guns Hazara Battery from Chitral to Nowshera; 2 guns Peshawar Battery from Wana to Bannu; 4 guns Peshawar Battery from Miran Shah to Bannu; and Gujrat Battery from Bannu to Abbottabad.

The question is under consideration of amending the regulations to make an officer of the Unattached List eligible for transfer to British service up to the time he is finally admitted to the Indian Army.

A second senior marine transport officer for Obbia has been asked for, and Commander, Kendal has been nominated for the post.

Commander Baugh of the Indian Marine has been recalled to duty from home.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

RAT-INFECTION IN BOMBAY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1903 be recorded, and the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to it, and he be requested to obtain from the Health Officer and submit to the Corporation a report as to the ratio of mortality in plague cases in rat-infected houses and those without rat-infection, and the steps "bacteriological" or otherwise he can suggest to prevent, lessen, or modify rat-infection. He said the rat was now recognised as an originator and transmitter of plague, and wherever it was destroyed, plague had ceased.

The proposition not being seconded fell to the ground.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1903 be recorded. He said the scheme proposed by Dr. Turner for the isolation of the infected people for a period of six months in floating houses in the Back Bay was very ingenious one, but he (Sir Bhalchandra) was afraid the Corporation could not consider it in its present form. He, however, hoped that Dr. Turner would consider his scheme over again and submit definite proposals before the Corporation.

Mr. Ebrahim Knote seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was his intention to bring a motion before the Corporation requesting the Commissioner to put himself in communication with the Government and City Improvement Trust with the object of constructing semi-permanent health camps. It was a crying want now that so many houses had been pulled down by the Improvement Trust. He thought the required accommodation might be readily provided by constructing health camps, the cost of which might fairly be borne by the Municipality, the Government, and the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that what had fallen from Mr. Ibrahim was uttered in a half-hearted manner. Over-crowding was bad enough before the Improvement Trust came into existence, but it had become worse since. It seemed to him that the Trust did not still realise the actual state of affairs. He thought this was the proper time when the whole force of public opinion ought to be brought to bear upon the Government and the City Improvement Trust to grapple the situation in the right spirit. The question of housing the poor was a very serious one, and he considered that instead of resorting to half-hearted and imperfect measures, a great effort ought to be made to bring about substantial result.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in replying on the debate, said that there were some members, who persisted in thinking that the Improvement Trust was a naughty body and tried to lay every evil at its door. He would, however, assure the Corporation that the Trust took the question in a most serious light and were considering a scheme, which was likely to work very satisfactorily.

The proposition was carried.

A SCHEME OF THE TRUST.

The Corporation considered a report of their Committee on the notification issued by the Board of the City Improvement Trust in respect of a scheme for a new street from Hornby Road to Pallan Road along the southern boundary of the Crawford Market. The Committee in their report stated:—

"As authorised by the Corporation, they have obtained the joint opinion of two counsel as to the actual interpretation of Section 41 of the City Improvement Trust Act as applied to Municipal properties coming within the City Improvement Trust's Scheme. It will be seen that counsel advise that the effect of Section 41 of Act IV of 1898 is to enable the Trust to confiscate, without payment of compensation of any kind, all land belonging to the Corporation, whether built upon or not, and buildings however costly, which might be on land of the Corporation which the Trust thought it desirable to take for one of their streets. Counsel do not think that Government can have really understood what the effect of Sect on 41 would be when they passed the Act, and are of opinion that if the Act is to stand the section ought to be amended. This opinion is fully concurred in by the Committee, who beg to recommend that the Corporation do address a representation to Government, requesting an amendment of Section 41 of the Improvement Act by deleting from it the words "or other land," and requesting further that schemes involving the acquisition of properties under this section may not be sanctioned by Government until the section is amended as above."

To the above report Mr. Joseph Baptista had appended the following minute of dissent:—I agree with the report, but I should like to observe that this street scheme is altogether ultra vires of the Board, as it does not serve any of the purposes enumerated in Section 31 of the Improvement Act. The Board have no power to formulate street schemes which do not serve one or more of the purpose mentioned in that section. I object to the scheme chiefly because there the Board needlessly loses revenue and incurs expenditure. The site of this proposed road ought to have been leased to the gentleman to whom the rest of the triangular piece of land is leased. He would doubtlessly have constructed the road which the Board contemplate making for him. The area of the side is computed to be 1,470 square yards; but I think it exceeds 1,800 square yards if the area of this plot, given in Schedule C of the Improvement Act, be correct.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the report be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to submit a representation to Government on the lines suggested in the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in seconding the proposition, suggested a rider to the effect that the President should also be asked to request the Board of the City Improvement Trust to keep the scheme in abeyance pending the disposal of the Corporation's representation to Government.

The rider was accepted, and the proposition so amended was adopted.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to draw your attention to a curious condition of things at the Memorial Church at Colaba. Every one who has seen this structure admits at once its great beauty, in fact there is nothing to approach it in church architecture in this presidency. One would imagine that knowing all this the services to be in keeping, on the contrary what do we find? It appears the poor organ has been kept going in fair weather and foul for a number of years at an annual up-keep charge of some hundreds of rupees. The present chaplain, the Rev. H. Rountree, who is doing wonders for this church, naturally objected to this senseless expenditure and easily determined to have a new organ, using some parts of the present one, which is really a wise move, as old organ pipes improve in tone with years. I understand the reason why the present one remains silent is because Government who are responsible for the whole of the church workings declines to do its duty and give something towards the new one. As usual, the civilians attending the services have largely contributed to the organ fund started some months ago, thereby considerably helping the Government towards the purchase referred to above, and one would think that such being the case that the balance required, some Rs. 8,000, would be given at once, so enabling the soldiers attending the services to enjoy what at present is a non-possumus. Mr. Dove does his best with the harmonium, but one wants something more to sing against, I should imagine. A visitor passing through Poona after the Delhi Darbar has given a peal of bells which will soon be put up. The chancel is at this moment being beautifully tiled in marble designs and other important changes are being rapidly effected by the Padre to bring the whole interior up to the highest standard of splendour to the Glory of God and our Saviour. Everybody knows that in these days an organ is a very essential piece of church furniture, and it does strike people most seriously that for the sake of a few rupees, senseless delay should be insisted upon to enhance possibly departmental dignity at the expense of a great public need.—Yours, &c.,

PENDEWEY.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

THE monsoon does not seem to have set in here yet, says our correspondent. The heavy downpours usually noticed during the first burst are conspicuous by their absence. The weather is simply lovely, and the country affords a charming sight, everything is green and beautiful, in short this part of the season is decidedly the best time at Khandalla. The military depot was closed on the 1st instant and the Convalescent Home on the 20th. It is said that the Khandalla Hotel remains open this monsoon, so any one running up to Khandalla is sure to find shelter in it. We are in a great want of a large stop in the shape of "Stores." Anybody who ventures to spend a fairly good sum on such an enterprise may expect to reap a good harvest in time, but the establishment will have to be decent and well provided.

SATARA NOTES.

ON the 23rd of June, writes our correspondent, Major DeLisle and the Officers, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, gave a most enjoyable gymkhana, which attracted a large crowd of spectators, on the race-course. Mr. Rice won the Tent-Pegging prize with a goodly number of pegs, and Mr. Crichton won the Golf Drive and the Horse and Pony Distance Handicap (once round the course). Miss Corbett won the Tilting at the Ring, and Captain Ross the Bull and Bucket Competition (dropping balls into buckets at full gallop). The Animal Race (owners to drive) was won by Miss Willis's Goat. Most of the common domestic animals of India were represented, including a pig (Irish trained), monkey (the favorite), dogs, calves, a sheep, and an Ursus Horse. Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel won the General Knowledge Stakes (gentleman to ride over jumps, dismount, and run with sealed questions to lady, return with lady's answers, to horse, and ride in; first correct answers to win). Mrs. Atkins gave away the prizes.

Mr. Knight, I. C. S., whose place as Judge of Dharwar has just been taken by Mr. Khareghat from Satara, revisited Satara, where he had been a popular Judge, on his way home on furlough. The Collector gave a largely-attended pan supari party in his honour on the 23rd, and on 24th the Union Club, which is composed of most of the leading native gentlemen of Satara with a few European officials, gave him a reception. Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., the Judge, was announced as the Club's new President (succeeding such European officials as Messrs. Knight, Simcox, and Turner).

The little Chief of Akalkot (staying with the Collector), and the Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, have been among recent visitors to Satara.

Many people are on their way home, or just going, including Lieutenant-Colonel Willis, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar, who starts on his furlough to-day. From one friend, a simple-minded man, who has earned his leave, I have just received the following curious effusion:—

ODE TO A BUN, THE FIRST MET WITH AFTER ABSENCE IN INDIA.

Bun of my childhood, hail once more!
Ere I thy creamy depths explore.
Let me attempt to recollect
How many years of forced neglect
In land of curry and chupatti,
In land of Urdu and Marathi,
Fear from thy old familiar charm,
Of thee have robbed me—sad, though calm!
Scarce now the longed-for day hath come!
Respite from Eastern fedium,
The friendly cool, the busy stream,
Surpass my exile's dearest dream,
Exceed my fairest expectations
How oft, mid bungalow vexations,
Neath burning sun, or stormcloud's race,
Thy soft, thy satisfying grace
Had solved each worldly contradiction!
—But now enough of this infliction!
Leave cares of Ind to Burke and Prescott
Come, Let me press thee neath my waistcoat!

THE SYRIAN CHURCH, MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I happened to read in the columns of your impression of the 23th ultimo the address delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes (22nd May) to the pupils of St. Berchmans' High School, Changanacherry.

Your readers are perhaps aware of the fact that Mr. Mackenzie is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Christianity in Travancore," Price Rs. 1/8 of his pamphlet has evoked much criticism. Among the many attempts made to refute the statements contained therein reference may here be made to those of "Historicus Philalethes" whose contributions filled the pages of the "Mylapore Catholic Register" (April and May, 1902); to the articles published in "The Voice of Truth," a vernacular paper hailing from Ernaculam, from the pen of one "P. B. M. & Co."; to some elucidations from the same press, Ernaculam; and to an article in the "Bombay Catholic Examiner" of the 9th ultimo headed "The St. Thomas Christians" by Dr. Critibus.

This controversy excited my curiosity, and led to a search after the facts, in which I was considerably assisted by the publications some time back of a dialogue between Fr. Vauerelin and Mr. Baggio, a perusal of which would convince any unbiassed mind that the St. Thomas Christians were Catholics even before the Synod of Diampar which was held in 1599, and that the Portuguese did not convert them from Nestorianism, but only brought them under the jurisdiction of the Latin Bishop. An Impartial writer like Mr. Mackenzie, who has made a special study of the subject, cannot but be struck with the fact that the St. Thomas Christians were Catholics at the time when St. Francis Xavier came in contact with them and their Bishop Mar Jacob Abuna, whose Catholicity during the 45 years they were under Mar Jacob is testified to by the Saint in his letter, dated 25th January, 1549, to John III, King of Portugal.

The denial of the Catholicity of the St. Thomas Christians, at least at the time of St. Francis Xavier, evidently launches the holders of the opposite theory on the horns of a dilemma, either that St. Francis Xavier, Apostolic Nuncio in India, even after close contact with St. Thomas Christians for so many years was unable to distinguish a Catholic from a Heretic Bishop, or that the Second Apostle of the Indies was a falsifier of truth. From the letter above referred to, it is evident that St. Francis Xavier eulogises Mar Jacob as a saintly Catholic Bishop. Here, then, we have two contrary statements, St. Francis Xavier, an eye witness, bearing evidence to the fact that St. Thomas Christians were Catholics; and Historicus Philalethes and Co. after the lapse of some four centuries denying the fact, and basing their contentions on mere suppositions and conjectures. Historicus Philalethes and Co. have been busy inventing arguments in support of their contention, and their exalted imagination has given birth to the astounding revelation that Mar Jacob was in his old age converted by the Portuguese, and to bear out their statement adduce the following words of the Saint: "and now in his all but decrepit old age, he conforms himself most obediently to all the rites and customs of our Holy Mother the Roman Church." The Latin original Text for "and now" in this translation of the saint's letter is "et nunc" which must be interpreted "even now," like "et-nunc" in the response to "Gloria Patri." The correct interpretation is corroborated by the following passage from the Saint's letter above referred to. "It is now five and forty years (from his arrival in India) that a certain Armenian bishop by name Abuna Jacob has served God and your Highness in this country." Is it not erroneous to surmise that the saint referred to services rendered to Satan by propagating or spreading Nestorianism as services rendered to God? "Nemo malus praesumitur nisi probatur"—nobody is presumed bad unless he is so proved.

Mr. Mackenzie's address was no doubt interesting and instructive to students. But his words "after the Portuguese made the passage of the Cape of Good Hope and opened the road to Europe you (St. Thomas Christians) came into communion with Rome, but still maintaining your own Syrian rites. Since then you have been members of the Catholic Church holding the whole Catholic Faith" came as a surprise to many, for in his "Christianity in Travancore" he refers to the fact that Mar John Archbishop of the Syrians and afterwards Patriarch went with his suffragan Bishops to Rome, and received the Pallium from the Pope in the 13th century, vide page 92 of his book, also Raulin. The St. Thomas Christians are also spoken of as having paid the expenses of Marignolli, the Papal Delegate in the 14th century (page 99). Records, as to the authenticity of which there is no the slightest shadow of doubt, prove that in the 16th century Mar Abedjesus, the Catholic Patriarch of Babylonia, with the approval of Rome, sent to Malabar Mar Elia, Mar Joseph, and Mar Abraham as Bishops of St. Thomas Christians without any intervention on the part of the Portuguese, but with their consecration per-secution. The above and arguments mentioned above would convince any unbiassed mind that the claim of the Portuguese to have rescued the St. Thomas Christians from Nestorianism falls to the ground. Mr. Mackenzie's attempts, therefore, to attribute to the fallen nation of Europe the glorious task of having rescued from perdition so many millions of souls has only to be considered a fruitless task, unwarranted and unsustainable.

Again what does Mr. Mackenzie mean by the addition of a gratifying phrase "holding the whole Catholic Faith" since then you have been members of the Catholic Church"? Are there members of the Catholic Church who do not hold the "whole Catholic Faith"? Does not the learned Chairman contradict himself when he says "since then you have been members of the Catholic Church holding the whole Catholic Faith," and "Is there no good reason why you should not continue to believe these venerable traditions" that this church on the Malabar Coast was founded by St. Thomas, the Apostle? Does Mr. Mackenzie mean that all missionaries and evangelists of the first five centuries, on the Malabar Coast, including the Apostle St. Thomas, before the condemnation of Nestor as a heretic in 431 A.D. were not Catholics?

Mr. Mackenzie's aim, the efforts seems to have been to spur the Syrians of Malabar to greater activity in adducing further evidences, if they have any, to prove their Catholicity before the arrival of the Portuguese in India and that the Portuguese did not convert them from Nestorianism.

A SYRIAN.

THE ALLEGED NEPALESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

THE following is the judgment of Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I. C. S., Magistrate of Benares, in the case of the King-Emperor versus Narendrabir Jung, Ranbir Singh, Fateh Bahadur, Homenath, Padam Singh, and Parsotam Dass:—

In this case Narendrabir Jung, son of General Ranbir Jung, Ranbir Singh and his son Fateh Bahadur, Parsotam Das and Padam Singh, all Nepalese, have been prosecuted under Sections 125, 150 I. P. C. To understand the case it is necessary to have some idea of the politics of Nepal, during the last few years. The Ruling Chief of Nepal, the Maharaj Dhiraj, is helped in his administration by two principal officials, the Wazir or Prime Minister, and the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief is subordinate in every respect to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is nominally subordinate to the Maharaj Dhiraj, but as in matter of fact he has the whole executive power in Nepal. Once he is appointed he has practically no concern with the Maharaj Dhiraj, and the State is administered independently of the Maharaj Dhiraj. The appointment of the Prime Minister lies with the Maharaj Dhiraj, but the Commander-in-Chief is always appointed Prime Minister on the retirement or decease of the Prime Minister. Maharaj Sir Jung Bahadur was at one time Prime Minister and one of his brothers Ramudip Singh was Commander-in-Chief. In due course Ramudip Singh succeeded to the Wazirship and Jagat Shamsher, another brother, became Commander-in-Chief. He was father of General Amer Jung. On Jagat Shamsher's death Dhir Shamsher became Commander-in-Chief. In succession to him Jit Jung, a son of Sir Jung Bahadur, was appointed, about 20 years ago by order of the Maharaj Dhiraj and the Queen-mother Ramudip Singh was killed and also Jagat Jung, a son of Sir Jung Bahadur. The remaining sons of Sir Jung Bahadur fled to India, and the relatives who sided with them did the same. One of the sons, Ranbir Jung, settled in Benares and Narendrabir Jung, accused, is one of his sons. In Nepal Bir Shamsher was made Prime Minister and in succession three of Bir Shamsher's sons reigned as Commander-in-Chief ending with Deb Shamsher. Bir Shamsher died some two years ago, and Deb Shamsher became Prime Minister, and his younger brother Chandra Shamsher became Commander-in-Chief. Deb Shamsher is married to the sister of the Maharaj Dhiraj. When Deb Shamsher was Prime Minister, his brother got into favour with the Maharaj Dhiraj with the effect that after a few months Deb Shamsher was deposed and found it necessary to come into British territory, and Chandra Shamsher was appointed in his place. Since then Deb Shamsher has been in various parts of India ending up with Mussoorie until the beginning of December last when he took a house in Benares. It is seen, therefore, that,

THE POWER OF THE STATE IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PRIME MINISTER,

and his appointment though nominally by promotion from Commander-in-Chief, is really held by favour of the Maharaj Dhiraj. Deb Shamsher was Prime Minister till a few months ago when ousted by his younger brother. Of the accused, Narendrabir Jung is grandson of Sir Jung Bahadur. Ranbir Singh was one of those who left Nepal at the time of the killing of Ramudip Singh, while Parsotam Das followed Deb Shamsher out of Nepal when he concluded to leave, but came to Benares to live with the permission of Chandra Shamsher.

With this view of the politics we may consider the story of this case as told by the prosecution. On the 8th January in the afternoon Homenath, a Nepali, came to the City Kotwal and said he had knowledge that the accused had formed a conspiracy to cause harm to Chandra Shamsher, the Prime Minister of Nepal, and that in furtherance of this design they had collected men and arms and had them in hiding in Benares. Hashtbir promised to get the men and arms caught that night. Accordingly the police went in force and on Hashtbir's information and with his help went into the Dharmsala at the Nepali Khapra. There they found Padam Singh accused, and in his room a box. Padam Singh, gave himself out to be a pilgrim at first and said Ranbir Subedar accused had the key of the box. In another room were eight other Nepalis who also were by profession pilgrims. Eventually all nine said they had been enlisted to go to Patna by Fateh Bahadur, accused. Ranbir Singh, of course denied all knowledge of the box, and when it was broken open three rusty old guns were found in it. Narendrabir Jung, accused, was in the house with Ranbir. Fateh Bahadur was said to be still recruiting and search for him in Gorakhpur showed that he had been recruiting recently, but that hearing of the arrests by the police he had left. He was eventually arrested, Homenath, one of the prime movers in the conspiracy was arrested in Bengal after some days. Eventually Homenath was induced to tell all he knew and with his story and that of Hashtbir

THE WHOLE CONSPIRACY WAS LAID BARE.

Deb Shamsher was very anxious to get back his office of Prime Minister of Nepal. Ranbir Subedar, who had taken part in a previous raid into Nepal, knew this and wrote to him promising that he could manage to get him re-instated. Parsotam Das was put on by Deb Shamsher to enquire if this was the same Ranbir, and, hearing that it was, Deb Shamsher paid a visit to Benares. After a while Deb Shamsher returned and took up his abode in Benares and Ranbir was told to prepare men and arms for an attack. Narendrabir Jung was sent for from Patna, where he was living with his wife. Then Deb Shamsher called all the conspirators and explained that Chandra Shamsher, the Prime Minister, was going to the Durbar at Delhi. During his absence the party with an escort of 20 or 30 men must go up to Nepal beating down any opposition in the way, and as the Maharaj Dhiraj was favourable to him meet him in shikar or somewhere and get the Wazirship back for Deb Shamsher. The 9th January was the day for starting and so they must be ready by then. Hashtbir accordingly gave him information on the 8th and stopped the people from going off.

FORTY-FIVE WITNESSES

have been examined for the prosecution of whom nearly half are hostile to the prosecution. An outcurn of the evidence given by most of them will make the proof of the case more clear.

No. 1, the City Kotwal, made Hashtbir write down his information (Ex. A). This is important as it is the first information in the case. The important words are at the end of the information: "Daga karenge" against Chandra Shamsher as he arrives at Raxaul station. The meaning of "daga karenge" is not clear, but Hashtbir explains that it means that Chandra Shamsher would be attacked on his return to Nepal. The Kotwal describes the events of the evening of the 8th January, and how Narendrabir allowed that he had had the nine men enlisted in Gorakhpur to take them to Patna.

Homenath, No. 2, was given a pardon on condition of his stating the truth. His story begins in the middle of December just before Chandra Shamsher came to Benares. He describes his interview with Deb Shamsher and Ranbir Singh in which Deb Shamsher explained his plan of recovering his office and told Homenath to send to Patna for Narendrabir Jung. Narendrabir arrived later and Shamsher, a son of Ranbir Singh, was sent to Nepal to enquire into the state of feeling there. Homenath took Rs. 2,000 in cash from Deb Shamsher for Narendrabir who was to use it in furtherance of the plan. Deb Shamsher also gave Narendrabir two notes of Rs. 1,000 each. Narendrabir gave Homenath a registered letter to send to Naren Irabir's wife, Missamat Rajju Raji, Patna,—the letter said to contain the notes. The receipt for the letter is Ex. I on the file. Narendrabir Jung went off to Motihari to enquire into the state of feeling of the Maharaj Dhiraj towards Deb Shamsher. Thence he sent a telegram, under the name of Bir Dhose, Ex. C. C. (3-4-03): "Everything settled. Coming to see bridegroom." Narendrabir came back without finding anything out and Homenath then got afraid and slipped off into Bengal where he was subsequently arrested.

Sub-Inspector Karim Baksh, No. 3, searched Homenath's house and found some of the telegrams; also he traced one of the notes for Rs. 100, which was sold by Girbir Jungbh a brother of Narendrabir to Raghunad Das, gomashta of a bullion trader, as is entered in the books of the firm. This firm sold it the same day to Channu Lal's firm, as is entered in their books. A few days later it was sold to Kashi Ram Dhani Raj, which firm later sent it to Brindaban Arjun Das at Mundar Dal. This evidence is borne out by Raghunath Das, No. 26, and Gokul Das, No. 27, of the first firm, Hari Das, No. 28, of the firm of Channu Lal, and Parasram of the firm of Kashi Ram Dhon, Raj, No. 25. After the note had been sent away, one Jumna Das, No. 29, came and made enquiries for the note saying he had forgotten to sign it, and eventually getting news of it he sent his brother Jaikrishna Das, No. 34, to Munda Dal to sign it. This was all after the conspiracy had been disclosed. Jumna Das said he had sold the note to Jagatbir Jung, brother of Narendrabir, for some ornaments he had pawned, and that he had got the note from Deb Shamsher for a bracket. Karim Baksh made Jumna Das produce his bahi-khata and there was no entry in it.

Sub-Inspector Mela Singh, No. 4 arrested Homenath and verified the matter of recruitment in Gorakhpur, Bhagwat Lal and his son, Lachmi Prasad, mahajans of Motihari, Nos. 5 and 6, were in telegraphic communication with Narendrabir and actually came to Benares to see him, but though it is suspected they were in the conspiracy they refuse to say anything about it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

YORKSHIRE'S DOWNFALL.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

GROUSE SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

THE busy cricket week which came to a conclusion on Saturday has made one thing absolutely certain. That is that the contest for the County Championship this year will be followed with keener interest than for several seasons past. The second defeat of Yorkshire suggested that the ascendency of the Northerners is at an end. It is too early yet to say whether this is so or not, though the indications point unmistakably in that direction. Lancashire has for several years been an uncertain quantity, not because it lacks great cricketers, but because its wealth of players is so great that the personnel of the eleven is rarely the same in two matches together. This undoubtedly tells against uniformity of success, and for the players whose places in the team depend upon the passing whim of a committee it must inevitably be unsettling and discouraging. One of the secrets of Yorkshire's supremacy for so many years has been the regularity with which the same team has been placed in the field match after match. Until Lancashire adopts a similar policy it is to be feared that no dependence can be placed upon the side. The remarkable success of Middlesex at the very outset of the season is surprising, but none the less gratifying. Hitherto the county of the Walkers, of Studdart, and Webbe has not often been represented in the month of May by a team of such all-round ability as that which has in turn defeated Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Yorkshire with almost masterly ease. In the absence of the captain of the eleven, Mr. G. MacGregor, Mr. P. F. Warner has had charge of the team, and he is to be congratulated warmly upon the skill and resource with which he has directed operations. The team as at present constituted is powerful in batting, and will be still more formidable when Mr. G. W. Beldam gets into form; in bowling it is equally strong. Hearne and Trott are displaying all their old steadiness in attack with an added fire and sting which were sometimes missing last year, while Messrs. Beldam, Beaumont, and Hunt are change bowlers who rarely fail in an emergency. The victory over Yorkshire was as meritorious as it was overwhelming, and it is hardly surprising if, as a consequence, the most sanguine expectations are held regarding the prospects of the Metropolitan county's ultimate success in gaining the championship.

But Middlesex has formidable rivals in Sussex and Notts—supposing, for the moment, that Yorkshire fail to recover themselves before further defeats seal their fate. Sussex polished off Somerset in the easiest fashion on Friday. With Ranjitsinhji and Fry batting as well as they have ever done before, the Southern county will be difficult to defeat, notwithstanding that the bowling sometimes fails—as it did against Gloucestershire a week ago. Notts are playing finely just now. Their batting is immensely improved compared with a year ago, notwithstanding the loss of Shrewsbury. J. Gunn has developed into one of the best professional batsmen of the day, and it would appear that in G. Gunn also Notts have a very promising player. It is very satisfactory to find as famous a county reasserting itself in this way. Seven matches have already been played, but the side remains undefeated. The drawn games, however, number five. This is a large proportion, but while the weather remains fine and the wickets keep sound drawn matches in the case of Notts seem inevitable unless Wass comes to the rescue with a few startling bowling feats. The tremendous defeat administered to Yorkshire by Sussex at Bradford practically places the retention of the county championship by the northerners out of the range of possibility. The Yorkshiremen have now been engaged in seven matches. Of these they have won only two, three have been lost, and two have not been finished. Already Yorkshire have a worse record than in any year since 1899, as the following record will show:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1899	28	14	4	10
1900	28	15	0	13
1901	27	20	1	6
1902	25	13	1	11
1903	7	2	3	2

In 1899 Yorkshire occupied third place in the championship table, Surrey being first and Middlesex second. In the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902, the county of the White Rose was indisputably at the head of the list, and in that period only two matches were lost, the victors in both cases being Somerset.

If we seek for reasons for Yorkshire's sudden decline we shall not find it hard to discover them. In the first place the team has had to take the field this

the interests of county cricket their debacle is unquestionably a good thing. The continued ascendancy of one side must of necessity reduce popular interest in the game, and the future course of the competition is certain to be not only of greater attractiveness to the spectator, but by reason of the very keenness which it will engender among the players themselves must inevitably raise the standard of play. While Yorkshire rests temporarily under the shadow of a cloud, Surrey at last appears to be emerging into the sunshine of success. Their victory over Worcestershire at the Oval on Tuesday was decisive enough to satisfy the most exacting critic. For that victory Surrey have to thank Hayward and Richardson—but chiefly Richardson. The famous fast bowler is not the same Richardson of five or six years ago, but that he has not lost much of his old skill was clearly demonstrated at Leicester last week, and at the Oval on Monday and Tuesday. He fairly beat the Worcestershire batsmen, and time and again made the ball break in viciously from the off, notwithstanding that the wicket gave him very little assistance. Hayward's century score placed Surrey in a winning position. It was the outcome of very steady and very polished batting quite characteristic of the fine batsman who has done such great things for his county in years gone by. Mr. L. Walker, Surrey's new captain, has now a splendid opportunity of restoring the fallen fortunes of his county, and the best wishes of all cricketers will go with him as he seeks to follow in the footsteps of Shutter and Key.

Mr Harry Vardon of Totteridge, South Herts, is the open golf champion of 1903, and he has earned the coveted title with the lowest score ever made for the championship. The honours are well earned, as Harry Vardon's form has been of the most consistent in the past, as in eight years he has won four times and been second three times. Without doubt the most famous golfer of recent years he has thus equalled the performance of Willie Park senr., Tom Morris senr., and Tom Morris jun., who, in the sixties and seventies, each gained four victories, young Tom Morris, indeed, winning four times in succession. Unhappily, in 1875, he died at the age of twenty-four. Vardon's two greatest years were 1898 and 1899, during which he scarcely ever sustained a defeat under either match or medal play rules. Harry Vardon was born at Grouville, Jersey, on May 9 1870, so that he is now 33 years of age. He made his first bid for championship honours at Prestwick in 1893, and, in 1896, gained his first victory. Standing 5ft. 10ins. in height, and weighing about 11 stone, he looks every inch an athlete—as hard as nails and always fit. He plays all departments of the game with equal skill. With the rubber-cored ball in general use, record scoring was anticipated, and Vardon's total of 300 was made up of rounds of 72, 77, 72, and 78. Mr. H. H. Hilton secured the championship with a total of 305, at Muirfield, in 1892, but the course in that year was short and, as a test of golf poor. But for the keenness of the greens on Wednesday, Vardon would undoubtedly have got well inside even 300, for his long game was wonderful. When play was resumed on Thursday morning, the course was in excellent condition, the greens being less fiery than on the preceding day. The weather was favourable, so that it was not surprising that 56 of the 59 players who were eligible to complete got inside 80 for the third round. The first crack to start was Alexander Herd last year's winner. At no point had he much luck with his puts, so that he did well to finish in 76 up. This made his total for three rounds 232 strokes.

Three couples later came Harry Vardon, going for everything and playing a magnificent game with the utmost confidence. After opening with a 4, he almost had a 2 at the second hole. He played a perfect shot over the Cardinal's Nob, and was down in 4. At the fourth he pulled his drive and took 5, but at the fifth he had a fine 3. He had a long put for a 4 at the sixth. At the next three holes he laid long approach puts, at one dead and was out in 34. Coming home, he started with a 4—the result of a perfect put of five yards. Subsequently, hole after hole was reeled off in par score, and even at the sixteenth he got a 4, after being in the bunker. At the seventeenth he pulled his second shot into the whins, but was down in 5, and, with a 4 for the home hole, he beat all competition records for the green with a round of 72 up. As he had led at the end of the first day with 150, he was now well in front with a total of 222 for three rounds. With a total of 229 White took second place, but, as he was seven strokes behind Harry Vardon, the latter's success was almost assured. Herd retained sole possession of third place until his total of 232 was equalled by Tom Vardon, who played a fine round of 75. After H. Vardon, 222, J. White, 229, and A. Herd and T. Vardon, 232 each, came W. Hunter and G. H. Cawsey, 234 each. There was a large gallery to see Harry Vardon play his final round. He was bunkered once or twice, but his putting was perfect, and a steady round of 72, making his total 300, gave the other players no chance. He took three puts on the first green, but got down a long one on the first record, and was out in 37. Coming home he had his only 6 of the day at the twelfth hole, where he was in the rough beyond the green from his second, and again to strong with his pitch back. After that he played steady golf. Herd again had bad luck on the greens, notably at the eighth and ninth holes, where long puts deserved to go down. He finished in 77, making his total 309, which, as after events proved, gave him fourth place. To Tom Vardon eventually fell second place, and thus the two brothers from Jersey gained the two leading positions. Tom, who is two years younger than the winner, played a magnificent last round of 74, and made his total 306. There was not a weak point in his game, and but for that unfortunate 81 on Wednesday afternoon he would have given Harry a tight finish. As it was, Tom had the best aggregate for Thursday viz., 75 and 74—149. The final scores are appended :—

	1st and 2nd rds.	3rd rd.	4th rd.	Tl.
Harry Vardon, South Herts	150	72	78	300
Tom Vardon, Ilkley	157	75	74	306
Jack White, Sunningdale	155	74	79	308
Alexander Herd, Huddersfield	156	76	77	309
James Braid, Romford	159	79	73	310
A H Scott, Elie	154	83	77	314
R Thomson, North Berwick	161	77	76	314
W J Leaver, Royal St David's	155	77	80	315
G H Cawsey, Malvern	158	79	82	316
J H Taylor, Mid-Surrey	162	78	76	316
Tom Williamson, Nottingham	166	79	82	317
A Kirkaldy, St Andrews	161	78	78	317
W Hunter, Richmond	155	79	84	318
Mr Robert Maxwell, Tantallon	166	76	76	318
Ernest Gray, Littlehampton	160	79	80	319

FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS—NEW STYLE.

An attempt to teach the infant citizen two things at a time by supplying him with a first reading book on the plan already tried in a French primer in use in the Board schools by which sentences based on the well-known Ollendorfian method of repetition are woven into a consecutive narrative. The child should be encouraged to make for himself a vocabulary of the words used in each exercise. Thus :

Un, one ; *deux*, two ; *trois*, three ; *lion*, lion ; *ours*, bear ; *grand*, big ; *petit*, small, &c., &c., and should be taught at the outset a few simple nouns in daily use, such as *journaliste*, *ambassadeur*, *massacre*.

EX. I.

Un lion. Un ours. Deux pays. Trois journalistes. Un petit pays. Un grand pays. Le lion habite un petit pays. L'ours habite un grand pays. Le journaliste habite le grand pays. Le journaliste voit. Que voit le journaliste ? Le journaliste voit le massacree. Le journaliste dit ce qu'il voit. L'ours dit : Va-t'en, journaliste. Le lion dit : Quel ours ! Le journaliste dit : Au secours ! L'ambassadeur ne dit rien.

Ou est le massacre ? Au pays de l'ours. Ou est le journaliste ? Le journaliste est en prison. Ou est l'ambassadeur ? L'ambassadeur est chez lui. L'ours est mechant. Le journaliste est parti. L'ambassadeur est petit. Le lion est fache. Qui dira au lion ce qu'on voit au pays de l'ours ! Les autres journalistes diront au lion ce qu'on voit au pays de l'ours. Que voit-on au pays de l'ours ? On en voit de belles (*point out idiom*) au pays de l'ours.—*The Westminster.*

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects ; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Trebise presided at the adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court.

THE CHINCH BUNDER MURDER.

Yesu Krishna was charged with committing the murder of Laxmee, a young woman. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Nadkarni, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Jinnah defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. L. Burns, foreman.

Mr. D. M. Wadia	Mr. T. James
Mr. Thorne George	Mr. Karmali B. Sojan
Mr. Allen M. Brand	Mr. Ramkrishna M. Chonkar
Mr. Narayen D. Diwadkar	Mr. C. B Cama.

The Hon. Mr. Scott opened the case for the Crown. He read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charge, and said the facts were short and simple. Accused lived with Laxmi in a chawl in Chinch Bunder. Four or five months prior to Laxmi's death one Kushaba also lived there. Accused became jealous in consequence of Laxmi carrying on an alleged intrigue with Kushaba. On 12th May last accused and Laxmi were heard quarrelling by the people living in the chawl. Laxmi, in anger, pulled the accused into her room and the door was chained from inside. One of the women, who had heard them quarrelling, peeped through a chink in the door, and saw accused hammering Laxmi with a stone. Another woman, who had been also attracted to the place on hearing Laxmi's cries, kept her presence of mind, and chained the door from outside to prevent accused's escape. The Police were called, and when they came the door was opened, and accused was seen inside the room, with Laxmi lying on the ground. No doubt provocation would be urged on behalf of the accused, but the burden of proving the provocation lay on the accused, and the jury must be satisfied that the offence was committed under grave and sudden provocation.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. It appeared accused was a carman, and despite his warnings, Laxmi persisted in carrying on her intrigue with Kushaba. In the morning, she insisted on accused going to his work, but accused refused, and said he did not feel well enough to go, and therefore would not go. Laxmi quarrelled with him, and abused him. He became angry. He called her a woman of low repute. She called him more bad names, and dragged him inside the room, and slapped him twice. She was a strong young woman. The door was chained from inside, but who was it chained by could not be ascertained. Two stones were found lying near Laxmi's head, when the door was opened by the Police. There was also a large knife with which she had been stabbed. The body of Laxmi was removed to the Morgue ; accused was arrested, and the knife and stones were taken charge of by the Police. Laxmi's head was battered with the stones, and she was wounded on the temple and in the side with the knife. When the Police entered, Laxmi lay on the floor, bleeding and gasping. The knife was in the accused's hand, which was snatched from him by a police sepoy.

Krishna Dewji alias Kushaba was tendered for cross-examination by the Advocate-General. In cross-examination witness said that despite accused's prohibition he continued to be intimate with Laxmi. Accused caught him again with her, slapped him, and slapped her. People interfered and separated them.

In his statement, accused said : Laxmi slapped me. She bolted the door from inside, and I struck her. That is all.

The Advocate-General in summing up the evidence, said there was no grave and sudden provocation, as the line of cross-examination adopted by his learned friend Mr. Jinnah would tend to show. Accused used an opprobrious epithet to Laxmi. What more natural for a woman so abused than to slap the man ? But accused had not only battered her head and body with stones, but stabbed her with a knife. Her murder was, according to the evidence, deliberate, and was committed without grave and sudden provocation.

Mr. Jinnah, in addressing the jury, said in spite of accused having caught Kushaba and Laxmi in a house of ill-fame, they continued unmindful of the fact of the accused's standing in relation to Laxmi as her husband for a course of twelve years. When the accused was ill, Laxmi did not treat him kindly as she was bound to, but dragged him in and calling him bad names slapped him twice in the presence of other women, which was most insulting. She fastened the door from inside, and as she was a strong woman there must have been a severe struggle between the two. Unfortunately Laxmi was dead, and the prisoner was on trial, so what the struggle was there was no means of ascertaining. The woman's whole conduct and attitude towards the prisoner amounted to nothing less than grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said if accused knew at the time of the assault that his act was likely to cause death, he must be guilty of the more serious offence of committing culpable homicide amounting to murder. If he did not know that, he would be responsible for the minor offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In judging of the grave and sudden provocation, they must see the extent of the provocation. Whether the woman's misconduct, the abuse she made use of, the assault she committed on him in the presence of other women, amounted to grave and sudden provocation, it was for them to determine. The question for the jury to consider was whether there was sudden and grave provocation or otherwise ; whether there was culpable homicide amounting to murder or not amounting to murder.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and adjourned the Sessions till this (Tuesday) morning.

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES FAILURES?

(Concluded from page 4.)

WHY should not reading circles be started in every Library ? Why should not the organ be adopted to each locality ? The coming amalgamation of the Library and education authorities may make the teachers in each district more ready to take up the conduct of reading circles as part of their work, and librarians more ready to give facilities ; but there is no need to wait for such amalgamation to make a beginning. The Home Reading Union has thought out systems of reading on various subject. It publishes these systems in such a way that any casual reader wishing to know about a subject has a guide to the books he should read. There are many such casual readers, and it is pathetic to notice the time they waste plodding through books to which they have been attracted just by the title—books out of date and doomed to dull any enthusiasm.

The reading which is done by the mass of the people, says one librarian, is desultory, unsystematic, and indiscriminating.

These casual readers need first of all guidance as to the books they should read, and secondly the stimulus of companionship in their reading. In the Home Reading Union could supply librarians with directions to readers as to books, lighting up the road to different subjects ; if these directions might be exhibited in the libraries ; if it could offer men or women willing as volunteers to conduct circles ; if the librarians would post the notices, put the books noticed on the shelves, and give facilities for the meetings of the circles, the two needs would be in some measure supplied.

There are probably already in the neighbourhood of each Library many persons taking classes and working parochial libraries. It is the old tale of want of organisation and of a sort of parochial patriotism which is blind to larger possibilities. Volunteer workers float about like clouds whose moisture never reaches the earth—they need a condensing point. Public Libraries are such condensing points, and through them volunteers might reach the public and bring to them the books refreshing to the mind. Voluntary service might connect itself with municipal organisations.

Who will take the initiative, the Home Reading Union or the public libraries ?

Dr. Garnett, C.B., gives weighty reasons for action. "Free Libraries,' he says, "were principally established to meet a different condition of things from that which prevails at present. Then the enemy was ignorance ; now it is barbarism. . . . There is at present more half-knowledge than dense ignorance. . . . The public cannot retrograde to the condition of entire ignorance ; the system of general public instruction ensures at least a minimum of knowledge, though not of taste. Thus continuance in what may be termed a semi-civilised condition is not only bad for themselves, but presents a danger to the class immediately above them—the danger that, to attract an uninstructed multitude, the standard of literature may be gradually debased. This is a real and serious danger.' Dr. Granett therefore joins in the appeal that men and women inspired by the enthusiasm of humanity may turn public Libraries into "citadels of culture."

THE ALLEGED NEPALESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Sub-Inspector Abdul Majid Khan, No. 7, went to Panna to find out the state of affairs there and found that Mussammat Rajju Raja had only four villages and had no need of a number of Nepali retainers as asserted by Narendrabir Jung. He found the cases of three rifles that had been recently taken to Benares by Narendrabir Jung. Mussamat Rajju Raja allowed that the notes for Rs. 2,000 had come to her and that Girbir Jung, brother of Narendrabir, had taken them away after the conspiracy came to light. Girbir Jung, No. 34, allows that he got notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 from Panna, sold the Rs. 1,000 note to Raghunath Das, No. 25.

HASHTBIR, NO. 8, THE INFORMER, GIVES THE WHOLE STORY.

He wormed himself into the confidence of the conspirators and so knew about everything, at the same time keeping in touch with the reigning power in Nepal.

Head Constable Dalbahadur Singh, No. 9, saw the conspirators go twice to the house of Deb Shamsher, where he was on duty keeping Deb Shamsher under surveillance. Homenath also showed him.

Mr. Radice, the District Magistrate, No. 41, gives details of the investigation. He wrote to Deb Shamsher asking him to explain about the note which had been traced and Deb Shamsher replied that it had been sold to Jumna Das. He had called on Deb Shamsher in December to communicate the orders of Government to him that while Chandra Shamsher was in India he must not leave Benares. Deb Shamsher complained sadly that the Government had by this means taken from him a very good opportunity of recovering his office, as he had commanded and enlisted most of the Army and had married the sister of the Dhiraj, so that if he had the opportunity of speaking to the Dhiraj, he would probably be reinstated.

Jagatbir Jung, a brother of Narendrabir, No. 42, showed his guns, one of which had been given him by Narendrabir in December and was one of the three taken away from Panna. The other two had gone to the Raja of Parain in Shahjahanpur. He says he got the Rs. 1,000 note from Jumna Das for ornaments pawned with him.

The last witness, Deb Shamsher, explained the political situation in Nepal and denied that he had had any intention of going to Nepal before Mr. Radice called on him.

Besides this evidence that of Mussammat Rajju Raja was taken on commission in Panna, She allowed the receipt of the notes from Benares but cannot say their value and says Girbir Jung took them away. She denied making a former statement that was read out to her, its purport being other than that of her evidence. She says rice is had at Panna and so Narendrabir was asked to get some good rice and send it to Panna for the guddinashini. Mr Manly, a servant of the State of Panna, also was examined, but not much information was extracted from him.

The accused all deny that there was any plan for

GOING TO NEPAL AT ALL,

Narendrabir says he ordered Rambir Singh to enlist some men to administer his wife's estates in Panna—men with families. Fateh Bahadur went to enlist the men. He went to Motihari about the 4th January to see Bhojwat Lal on business about property pawned to him. He first denied getting any money from Deb Shamsher, but later said that Deb Shamsher had sent him a note for Rs. 1,000 through a maid-servant in December as a parting gift. It was Homenath who sent for him to Benares. He sent telegrams in the name of Bir Dhise from Motihari to Homenath in Benares. He ordered Fateh Bahadur to bring rice for Panna, but countermanded the order as the men being enlisted in the villages of Panna, not of the right sort being unmarried youths for the most part. Rambir Singh brings a tale of enmity with Hashtbir.

Fateh Bahadur explains his return from Gorakhpur and subsequent wandering in search of Homenath and receipt of money for the expenses of the case.

Parsotam Das says that he is a friend of Chandra Shamsher and that Homenath has implicated him as he was instrumental in getting Homenath outcasted and turned out of Nepal. Padam Singh explains that he was enlisted for Panna with his wife and tells how the box of rusty guns was planted on him.

Padum Singh was challenged under the Arms Act in respect of the box of rusty guns. But it appeared very probable in the trial that the arms were planted on him by Hashtbir in order to ensure his arrest and Padum Singh was accordingly discharged. The accused have not cross-examined any of the witnesses and it is consequently impossible to test absolutely the truth of their statements. At the same time there are certain facts in the case which are admitted and others that are proved beyond doubt.

It is admitted that Deb Shamsher sent Fateh Bahadur to enlist recruits in Gorakhpur,

THE MEN ENLISTED WERE NOT FAMILY MEN.

Narendrabir now says he was looking for young and strong men who would make a good display as soldiers and formed attendants. It is quite clear that Narendrabir has not given the true explanation of his enlisting the men. There could be no need of any of them in Panna. They would hardly be understood there, and they would make eminently bad men to look after the villages of Mussammat Rajju Raja, and her servants in numbers much larger than would be required. Mussammat Rajju Raja already has her servants in Panna. It is quite clear that the men were not wanted in Panna and therefore the explanation of the prosecution is probable.

Next, it is clear that Deb Shamsher gave Narendrabir money for some purpose. Deb Shamsher strenuously denies it instead of explaining why he gave the money. Narendrabir tries of deny it, but has to admit a Rs. 2,000 note at last. The defence have even gone so far as to manufacture evidence of the sale of the note that has been traced, evidence palpably false. The note has been traced from Girbir Jung's possession to that of Raghunath Das. Deb Shamsher admits his own possession of it but says he gave it to Jamna Das. Jamna Das has not got the transaction either of buying or selling entered in his book, and his whole story is clearly an invention. Yet he has been at trouble and expense just to make an entry on the notes in possession, that, in fact, he has had it. Deb Shamsher has not explained why he gave the note to Narendrabir, and it is reasonable to believe the story of the prosecution.

It is proved so far that Narendrabir has had to admit it, that Narendrabir went to Motihari and sent telegrams in an assumed name. He cannot explain the telegrams, and it is reasonable to believe that the "Bissudeo" referred to is this expedition to Nepal and the "bridegroom" Deb Shamsher. It is proved that the nine men enlisted were

KEPT SECRETLY IN BENARES,

And were under orders for a secret move. The story of the rice bags to be sent as told by the defence is absurd. There could be no possible object in sending rice from Gorakhpur to Panna. The fact of its being Gorakhpur and Fateh Bahadur, who was admittedly recruiting, makes the explanation of Homenath probable, that the "bags of rice" were recruits. It is admitted that Narendrabir brought three rifles with him from Benas, and those notes, the two already with Jamna Das would make the beginning of an armament for his following. Deb Shamsher's statement to Mr. Radice shows that he had it in his mind to go up to Nepal and try to recover the office of Wazir, during Chandra Shamsher's absence in India.

As regards the other matters in the case, they can hardly be considered proved except in so far as Hashtbir and Homenath are to be believed. Hashtbir is a spy and, of course, wants the affair to be made out as bad as possible. His status in his first report that the object of the expedition is to attack Chandra Shamsher at Raxoul on his way back from Delhi. This is contradicted by Homenath, who says the object was only to go to the Maharaj Dhiraj and try to get into power again by taking him over. Hashtbir's whole statement is also to the same effect now. The Maharaj Dhiraj was supposed to be at Pathargatia, seven kos from the station at Raxoul, and the party was to make its way out to that place. As a matter of fact it would not be easy for a handful of men like them

ENLISTED TO ATTACK CHANDRA SHAMSHER

who would be certainly strongly guarded. I think the accused's following must be taken as for show rather than for fighting.

It is proved that the men were secretly enlisted at Gorakhpur for a destination not disclosed, that Deb Shamsher furnished money to Narendrabir and that Shamsher and Narendrabir went at different times to Motihari on secret errands and that Narendrabir brought three rifles from Panna with him and that Deb Shamsher had it in his mind at one time to go to Nepal. With this much proved I think it is reasonable to believe the rest of the story that it was the intention to go to the Maharaj Dhiraj, in the absence of the Prime Minister, and try and persuade the Maharaj Dhiraj to reinstate Deb Shamsher. The parties concerned are mostly old plotters. Rambir Singh and Homenath were in a raid some ten years ago in which they held a fort for some ten days. There was a good opportunity for the meeting of Deb Shamsher and the Maharaj Dhiraj who was close to the boundary Railway Station, seeing that Chandra Shamsher was at Delhi. The accused and their friend have been proved to be concealing the truth in several matters, e.g., the Rs. 1,000 note, the enlistment for Panna, the necessity of rice in Panna, etc., etc., and I think it is accordingly reasonable to believe the prosecution evidence that it was really intended that the expedition should be made to Nepal. This being so, it remains to determine

WHETHER SUCH EXPEDITION WOULD BE CRIMINAL.

The offence cannot be that of making war on the Nepal State, as the object given is clearly for Deb Shamsher to recover possession of his former power. The number of men collected would not be enough to do much in that direction. I do not think that the object was to assassinate Chandra Shamsher as at first suggested, but rather to carry favour with the Maharaj Dhiraj and so get Chandra Shamsher deposed. The armed men would accompany the party rather for protection or display than for offensive purpose. The party would be too small to do much either in attack or defence. I think that the affair would not amount to an offence under the I. P. Code. The assembly of men could hardly be called an unlawful assembly for the object would not necessarily be to commit any offence nor would it be to resist any law nor would any criminal force be used and Section 150 of the Penal Code would not apply. I have already said that it is not a case of waging war and I do not think an attack would be made on Chandra Shamsher so that murder would not be the object.

The actions already done amount at the most to "preparation." No attempt has been made to carry out the plans, and the fact that Homenath backed out makes it look as if

THE PARTIES MIGHT HAVE CHANGED THEIR MIND

and given up the idea altogether. This being so no "attempt" at any offence has been made, the most that can be alleged being that "preparation" has been made. It has frequently been ruled that for Section 51, I. P. C., to apply, the affair must have gone beyond the stage of preparation and reached that of attempt in which some action has been done towards the commission of the offence. The parties having conspired together would be liable to punishment for abetment of any offence contemplated, although it were not committed, but I have shown above that there is not proof, and there does not seem probability that an offence was contemplated.

To sum up, I think it is probable that the accused intended to take Deb Shamsher up to see the Maharaj Dhiraj in Nepal, no offence under the I. P. Code, whatever the political aspect of their actions and intentions may be. This conclusion includes Deb Shamsher himself, who is virtually also on his trial with the accused, as the person most interested in the affair.

I find no charge against the accused under the I. P. Code and accordingly discharge Narendrabir Jung, Ranbir Singh, Fateh Bahadur, Padum Singh and Parsotam Das without framing a charge against them.

THE BOMBAY INCOME TAX.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

IN the course of a resolution by the Government of Bombay on the report upon the collection of Income Tax in Bombay the following observations occur :—

The average final demand for the whole Presidency during the triennium amounted to Rs. 33·09 lakhs, or an increase of 63 per cent. on the average demand of 31·13 lakhs for the 13 years preceding. The increase is general, but is highest in Aden (53 per cent.) and lowest in Bombay City (under 2 per cent). The divisional increases are shown below :—Sind nearly 30 per cent, Central Division 12 per cent, Southern Division 5 per cent, and Northern Division 2 per cent.

It is not surprising that Sind should show a much larger increase than the other Divisions. But in these greater uniformity might have been expected. While the severity of famine from 1899-1900 onwards accounts no doubt in part for the lowness of the increase in the Northern Division, there is no such reason to explain the much lower increase in the Southern than in the Central Divisions, where, as will be seen from what is stated below, the assessment seems to have been reduced without assign able reason considerably below the scale fixed when the tax was first introduced. There is prima facie reason to doubt the accuracy of the present assessments in the districts of Kaira, Satara, Dharwar and Kanara, and the lists should be carefully examined and the results reported for the information of Government. In Sind progress has been still more continuous, and the highest demands have occurred in the last two years. Continued plague has of course adversely affected the demand in Bombay City, and the figure of 1896-97 (19·75 lakhs, final demand) has never since been reached. The Governor in Council is not disposed to attach much importance to the number of petitions of objection received. The percentage of reductions on the original demand during the last three years ranged from 3 to 9 per cent. in the mofussil, being highest in the Northern Division, and lowest in the Southern Division. A small number of petitions commonly indicates inadequate revision of the village lists, and the continued maintenance of unduly light assessments. Similarly the high percentage of outstanding balances in the Northern and Central Division is not, as pointed out by the Commissioner, N.D., an entirely trustworthy sign of the pressure of the tax.

The figures given for the eight larger towns of the Presidency in Return No X, show clearly the effect on trade, of plague and famine. The decline in Bombay City has already been referred to. In Ahmedabad collections under Parts II and IV stood at 1·26 lakhs in 1899-1900, but the famine and scarcity which prevailed throughout the triennium have reduced the average figure for that period to 1·07 lakhs. In Karachi trade has recovered and the collections, which dropped from 74 thousand in 1896-1897 to 60 thousand in 1898-1899, averaged 74 thousand once more during the triennium. In Poona the decline was steady from 68 thousand in 1896-1897 to 61 thousand in 1899-1900. The triennial average shows slight recovery. Collections in Surat, where also plague was the disturbing factor, have taken an almost identically similar course. The triennial average shows a most encouraging recovery, though the high figure of 1896-1897 (44 thousand) has not yet been reached. In Sholapur changes have not been great, but there is a steady advance. The same also is the case in Hyderabad (Sind). The continuance of plague in Hubli has prevented any recovery from the steady decline of the preceding triennium.

The report for Bombay City is unnecessarily prolix. The original demand has steadily decreased during the triennium while the final demand has advanced till the percentage of reduction on the original demand now stands at 22·87 only against 40·70 in the first year of the triennium when the demand was purposely raised in order to compel assessees to furnish information regarding their resources. The increase in the number of assessees shows that the increased establishment have been active in presenting their inquiries, and the results are satisfactory.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN BURMA.

AMONG JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.

THE late Sir Charles Bernard when Chief Commissioner of Burma hoped to lessen the bribery which he knew was prevalent amongst Judges and Magistrates by increasing their pay and improving their prospects. It is not proved that this liberality has tended to improve matters. From all sides from the Burmese themselves, from natives of India and from Europeans, the same complaints come that the practice of bribe-giving and bribe-taking is as prevalent now as it was 15 or 20 years ago. We heard of a case not very long ago in which a Myook was expostulated with by his clerk for openly demanding a present, on the ground that "there were many people present and that they might complain to higher authority. The Myook laughed in his face and said :—If anybody did complain what English officer would believe them in the face of my denial ? No Englishman would believe I could ask for anything in the presence of witnesses. This man had evidently gauged the ideas of most European officers in the Commission on this subject.

The large amount of landed and other property accumulated by many officials is another clear proof if proof were wanted, that they have other sources of emoluments than their pay. No one out of Government service making from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month is able to live decently on it and to accumulate large savings in the course of a few years. Yet this is often done in Government service, and no questions appear to be asked if no complaints are made.

In a country like Burma, where the majority of givers and receivers believe that there is nothing disgraceful in moderate presents, provided the receipient does what he has promised to do and is not too oppressive in his demands, the difficulty of repressing corruption in the Public Service is, no doubt, much greater than it would be if the majority of the public entertained English ideas on the point. But until the Government cause enquiries to be made in the most notorious instances and deal heavily with offenders who are found out we fear we shall have to put up with the present state of things, though no doubt the spread of education may lessen it by slow degrees. There are, we are informed, poor and honest Burman Myooks. They are, no doubt, known to officials, and we hope when some of the worst offenders are removed that these honest men may be rewarded by promotion. Men should not perhaps need encouragement to do their duty. But if we hope to put down this besetting evil in Burma Government when punishing those who are the worst offenders should take care to reward those of known integrity in its service. Their reward, we may hope, will encourage others even if no higher motive exists to follow a good example.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE VALUE OF WINDMILLS IN INDIA.

MR. CHATTERTON'S EXPERIMENTS.

SOME INTERESTING RESULTS.

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON, in the course of his interesting article on "The Value of Windmills in India" in the "Indian Review," remarks :—

GENESIS OF THE EXPRIMENT.

About two years ago I was asked by the Board of Revenue to furbish them with information regarding the utility of windmills for irrigation work, and, as there was no trustworthy information available, I proposed to Messrs. Parry and Co., the Madras Agents of the Chicago Aermotor Company, that, if they would place an aermotor at my disposal for purely experimental work, I would undertake to collect and place on record the observations. After consultation with their principals in America, it was settled that a 16-ft. aermotor mounted on a 70-ft. tower should be handed over to me to experiment with and the Board of Revenue agreed to furnish the necessary funds.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS.

The object of the experiment was to ascertain the quantity of water which the windmill would lift to certain height every day in the year, and as there was no necessity to use the water for any purpose, it was decided that the pump should be arranged to lift the water 25 ft., and allow it to fall back into the tank. To obtain the information required, a tacheometer was fitted to the pump to record every stroke, and to obtain the quantities of water lifted, it was only necessary to ascertain, as accurately as possible the delivery of water per stroke. To do this, another tank 10 ft. square and 5 ft. deep was built above the level of the ground and the water discharged from the delivery pipe was carried to it by a two inch main fitted to the bottom of a wooden funnel into which the water lifted by the pump was discharged.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED.

The aermotor has now been in operation for more than one year and sufficient information has been obtained to decide the question as to the suitability of these machines for irrigation work in India. Mr. R. H. Jones, the Deputy Director in charge of the Madras Observatory, has been kind enough to furnish me with a copy of the Observatory wind records for the whole year, and this statement gives not only the daily wind velocity in miles but also the movement of the wind in miles but also the movement of the wind in miles for every hour throughout the year. He has also been kind enough to furnish me with other data regarding wind movements in India of which as will be subsequently seen, considerable use has been made in this paper and I am greatly indebted to him for his courtesy in this matter. Mr. J. Cook, of the Central College, Bangalore, and Director of Meteorology in Mysore, has also been kind enough to send me valuable extracts from the records of his Observatories and I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for the same.

TEH RESULTS OBTAINED,

After an elaborate explanation of the results obtained, and the method of obtaining them Mr. Chatterton continues :—

A careful consideration of these results leads to several very important conclusions which are entirely confirmed by the experiments on the aermotor. Although the maximum work which can be done by a windmill is proportional to the cube of the wind velocity the actual amount of work which it does when pumping water is proportional to the wind velocity because the work done depends upon the number of strokes of the pump, and the number of strokes of the pump depends upon the velocity of rotation of the windmill, and this, we have seen is approximately proportional to the wind velocity. This result is fully borne out by these experiments since the work done by the aermotor is found to be exactly proportional to the wind velocity. A similar result was obtained by Mr. W. H. Moreland, I.C.S., the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the United Provinces, who, in "A Note on a Trial of an Aermotor in Well Irrigation" published as bulletin No. II of the Agricultural Series of his Department, gives a table on page 3 which shows that the quantity of water raised at different velocities of wind was approximately proportional to the wind velocity. The practical meaning of this is that windmill works with the greatest efficiency when the velocity of the wind is just sufficient to keep it in steady motion and that a very other higher velocity of the wind but a portion of the useful work which the windmill could do is utilised. If a convenient arrangement could be divised whereby the load put upon the windmill varied with the square of the wind velocity the work done by these machines would be much greater. An attempt to realise this is made by the Chicago Aermotor Company who provide means whereby three different lengths of stroke of pump can be obtained, but in practice, it is found inconvenient to alter the length of the stroke. The most satisfactory way to vary the load on a windmill is to provide it with two pumps work through a lever fixed at ground level. One pump can be permanently attached to the rocking lever and the other whenever the wind velocity is sufficient to justify doing so.

WIND FORCE IN INDIA.

It will be seen that at the great majority of stations, the wind forces are so slight that we may unhesitatingly say that windmills are of no value. There are, however, a certain number of stations where the conditions are favourable, and as these represent the wind conditions prevailing over an enormous tract of country, we arrive at this result : that though over the greater part of India including the whole of Northern India, the energy of the wind is of no practical value, yet there are many places in peninsular India where it should be profitable to make use of windmills for irrigation. Along the sea coast from Karachi to Bombay and from Diamond Harbour to Negapatam over a large tract of the Deccan, over the Mysore Plateau and probably in most of the Hill stations, it will be found that windmills if not absolutely ideal machines for lifting water, are by far the cheapest and most convenient of mechanical devices available. From the equation which has been obtained as the result of observations in Madras, it is easy to calculate the effective horse-power obtained from a windmill, and it will be seen that when the load is fixed, as it is by the size of the pump and the height over which the water is lifted, the actual horse-power of the windmill is not very large even when strong breezes are blowing. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a wind-wheel of from 12 to 20 ft. in diameter would be sufficiently large to extract all the water that can be obtained from the majority of wells sunk in this country, and that, as it is most effective in hot dry weather, it is a more convenient aid to irrigation than at first sight might be expected. We have seen that the amount of effective work which a windmill can do is increased 50 per cent. by the addition of a second pump, and as the cost of this addition is comparatively small compared with the cost of a windmill tower and one pump, I strongly recommend all windmills erected for lifting water should be arranged so as to be able to drive two pumps during periods when the wind velocity is sufficiently high. Taken as a whole, the movements of the wind in India, though very much feebler than in temperate climates, are fairly reliable and conveniently distributed, the maximum wind force usually occurring in the afternoon when the water in the well will probably be at its lowest level and the work of lifting it out therefore greatest. It may also be noted that, as a rule, during rainy weather, the wind movements are feeble, but water for irrigation is not wanted then ; whilst hot dry weather, when water is most wanted, is usually accompanied by strong winds. The actual results of irrigation with aermotor should therefore be somewhat more favourable than calculations based on average returns indicate.

THE CHICAGO AERMOTOR.

As the result of experience with the working of the aermotor supplied by the Chicago Company, I am of opinion that these machines are not sufficiently strongly constructed for work in India. A good many minor breakages have occurred during the course of the experiments but the most serious defects were due to the bad fitting of the valves in the pump chamber. The design seems to be excellent but the execution was bad and much trouble might have been obviated if the pivots on which the flap valves turn had been made larger and fitted into better designed sockets. A wind engine and pump can not be placed in inexperienced hands, they require carefully looking after and the slightest defect or damage should be remedied immediately it occurs.

COMPARISON OF COST AND OUTTURN.

A 16-ft. aermotor mounted on a 40-ft. tower and fitted with a 3-in. pump will cost, when erected on a well, about Rs. 1,500, and we may assume that the cost of maintaining the same in good order will be about Rs. 5 a month. Such investments should yield about 6per cent. interest on the capital expended, or Rs. 7-8-0 a month. Ten per cent. for depreciation is perhaps an excessive amount to allow, but it will be well on the safe side if we do so. This comes to Rs. 12-8-0 a month, making the total cost of the windmill Rs. 25 a month. Now, this windmill will do as much work as at least two pairs of good cattle and if fitted with two pumps it will be equivalent to three pairs

THE CAPE "RAGGING" CASE.

A GENERAL court-martial, under the presidency of Major-Gen. W. H. Mackinnon, assembled on June 10, at Wellington Barracks for the trial of seven Army officers—Capts. H. B. Williams and J. H. Hayes, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. C. Fane and Lieut. C. M. Truman, 13th Lancers; Second Lieut. C. L. Prior, 17th Lancers; Lieut. R. H. Hermon Hodge, 3rd Grenadier Guards; and Lieut. W. Judkins, 5th batt. Rifle Brigade—on a charge of having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that at the Mount Nelson Hotel, Cape Town, on December 25, 1901, they stripped, exposed, and subjected to indecent treatment one Hardwick Stanford, a civilian. The accused pleaded not guilty, and counsel on their behalf put forward a preliminary plea in bar of the prosecution on the ground that whatever took place on the occasion referred to was subsequently condoned by competent military authority, and also that it had formed the subject of proceedings in a Civil Court. After some discussion the Court held that the plea in bar was not proved, and the trial was proceeded with.

Mr. Horace Avery, K.C., then opened the case for the prosecution. He said Mr. Stanford was a journalist at Johannesburg. He joined one of the Irregular corps and was invalided to the Cape, where he resumed his profession. Shortly before Dec. 24, 1901, Stanford being acquainted with some of the defendants, arranged with them that a dance should be given at the Mount Nelson Hotel on the evening of Dec. 24. A question arose about the use of the military band, the commandant objecting to the band being used unless the dance was an entirely military affair. It was arranged that Mr. Stanford should attend the dance as a guest rather than as a subscriber. He had invited a number of ladies, and he said it would be difficult for him to attend as a guest. He attended the dance and everything went smoothly. Early on the morning of the 25th Mr. Stanford was invited by one or more of the defendants to go to Prior's private sitting-room in the hotel, and he was told he was going to be court-martialled. Williams presided at the mock court-martial, and Hermon-Hodge and Truman acted as escort. After some preliminary nonsense Mr. Stanford was told that he would be charged with spoiling the dance by threatening to keep some of the ladies away. He was then sentenced to be ducked in the fountain in the courtyard at the back of the hotel. That sentence was carried out, and he was taken back to Prior's room. There the whole of his clothes was stripped off by force and he was left naked. He had become so faint and exhausted that measures were resorted to for the purpose of reviving him. In that condition he was ordered to sign two documents which had been prepared, one of which was to the effect that he had behaved in a blackguardly way and deserved everything that had been done to him and by the second of which he undertook not to come again to the Mount Nelson Hotel. Stanford refused to sign these documents, and with nothing but a dressing-gown on him he was then beaten about the body with a stick. Judkins, either by the order of Capt. Williams, who was presiding over this mock court-martial, or on his own initiative, cut off part of his moustache and patches of hair from his head. Other outrageous acts having been committed, Stanford at last signed the document. It was then between five and six o'clock in the morning, and Stanford was told that he would have to be put into the fountain again, and in broad daylight in full view of the windows of the hotel, he was taken down in his dressing-gown and put again into the fountain. He was brought back into the room and put on a chair and the chair on a table. He was decorated with flowers, and while in that condition he was photographed. An action was commenced by Mr. Stanford in the Supreme Court of Cape Colony. The case, however, was never tried as Hermon-Hodge, Truman, and Judkins, representing the whole of the defendants, consented to judgment being given for Mr. Stanford for 1,500l. damages and costs, with an apology. He appeared before this Court only as a witness in answer to a summons. Among the witnesses whose evidence was absolutely essential was Mr. Barclay, a stockbroker, of Johannesburg.

Mr. Hardwick Forster Stanford was then called. He is apparently about 30 years of age, and is very quiet in manner. He gave his evidence with reluctance. He said he was a grandson of Sir Robert Stanford, and had lived in South Africa all his life. He denied that he did anything to spoil the dance, and then went on to describe the acts of outrage committed on him. When the defendants allowed him to leave and put his wet clothes into his hands Capt. Williams said, "I have done everything I possibly could do to prevent any lady from speaking to you again. I hate you. Now you can go." From the time that his clothes were first stripped off him until he was taken for the second time to the fountain he had none on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He had claimed 3,000l. damages.

Were you desirous from the earliest moment to turn your grievance into pounds, shillings, and pence? If 3,000l. was paid by any one of the defendants you would be satisfied?—Yes, together with an apology signed by them all. Witness added that he was on the editorial staff of the "Johannesburg Star," and also did general reporting.

Were you not known generally to the public by the name of Matilda?—No.

Did they not call you Matilda Chiffon?—No.

Or the Second Bacardi?—No.

Did not Col. Cooper regard you as an unfit person to be in the company of officers in Cape Town?—No.

Witness denied that he had ever been assaulted by a lady in the Mount Nelson Hotel at Cape Town.

At this stage the court adjourned.

A TRUE STORY.

England is a long way off and fifty-three years is rather far in the past; still there are a few people among us able to recall what the old country was like in 1850, the year of the incident to be related.

At that time there lived in a detached cottage near an English cathedral city a very eccentric bachelor. He had formerly been wealthy; but having dissipated the greater part of his fortune, he went to the other extreme, and not only became a teetotaller but almost denied himself the necessaries of life. For years he kept himself a prisoner in his cottage, his only companions being two ferocious bull dogs named Beer and Whisky.

Two tramps, who chanced to hear that this singular recluse was very well off, and that he was never without beer and whisky, resolved to rob him. Accordingly they one night broke into the lonely man's cottage, and immediately discovered that the Beer and Whisky therein were of quite different brands than they had expected to find. One of the tramps fleeing in mad terror from the dogs, fell into a mill stream and was drowned. His companion, badly bitten, just managed to climb a tall fence; but fell over it and fractured his skull, so that he died the next day.

The incident caused much excitement at the time, and it had scarcely subsided when the local shopkeeper reported that the only answer he could obtain to his knocking was the growls of Beer and Whisky; whereupon the police broke into the cottage and discovered the old man—dead. The inquest was remarkable for a dispute which it occasioned between two doctors. One maintained that death was the result of fright at the recent attempted robbery; the other, that deceased died from chronic indigestion brought about by improper diet and want of exercise, he not having been outside his cottage for eighteen years. The discussion was taken up by the giants of the medical profession and ably debated, the conclusion reached being that indigestion is a disease arising from infinitely numerous causes, and itself productive of complaints hardly less numerous. But it was not then known (as it has been now for thirty-five years) that indigestion has one sure cure, viz., Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. H. C. Blackie of Post Office Chambers, Auckland, N. Z., has not kept within his house for eighteen years. On the contrary, he is a traveller and knows the world well. Writing on 16th March, 1903, Mr. Blackie observes: "For years I was a martyr to indigestion and flatulence. Wind used to press on the valve of my heart to such an alarming degree that on two occasions I fainted on the platform when publicly speaking. Dietary and medicinal treatment failed utterly until, on the recommendation of a Professor at the Working Men's College, Melbourne, I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. By taking it regularly after each meal, I very soon found relief and have ever since been able to enjoy all foods without inconvenience. My cure was effected about four years ago, when I had consumed from six to eight bottles; but one bottle was sufficient to afford me relief. I have never ceased to praise the virtues of Seigel's Syrup in the Colonies I visit as commercial traveller, merely in gratitude for the great benefit derived from it—for I have no business connection whatever with its proprietors. What I now say is quite unsolicited. Certainly there is no other such potent and easy remedy for all forms of indigestion." Such is the testimony of an intelligent and experienced man. Of indigestion it may be said, as was said of fame, some inherit it, some achieve it and some have it thrust upon them (as in the case of persons compelled to lead a sedentary life)—but all may eradicate it by following the example of Mr. Blackie.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

S. R. H. writes to the "Saturday Review" from the Junior Naval and Military Club:—I understand the War Office has lately issued tenders for the supply of about 7,500 binoculars for the Army. Five hundred were given to an English firm, the rest to a French. If the Admiralty consider the glasses of English manufacture good enough for them, is there any reason to suppose they would not be good enough for the War Office?

"Once a 4th D.G." writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette":—An inquirer asks if you can tell him the extent of the reward granted to Conolly and Coghlan for having turned out the gun and kept Colonel Baden-Powell supplied with the shells that went far to save Mafeking. The two men got trade pay during their services in the workshop. Connolly received £5 as an honorarium; Coghlan got nothing. I had a letter recently from the former, who was then in Johannesburg, asking me if I thought an appeal from him to the War Office would have the effect of drawing a cheque. I was rather afraid not, since the town guard of Mafeking, who held the inner works during eight months, have not been given the pay they were promised in addition to their trench allowance; the troopers have not been paid what is due to them in lieu of rations; and quite a number, including yours truly, although they took an active part in the defence and were included on the medal roll, have been informed that they cannot be granted medals. I have no doubt the fellows who held Mafeking would fight for the flag again with undiminished loyalty; but I fear they would go in with little faith in the honesty of the War Department or the gratitude of the nation.

The Russian manœuvres in the various districts will this year be of considerable importance. In the St. Petersburg districts will be infantry and artillery operations on a large scale at Kransnoe-Selo, Pskov and Chimsk, and in the grand manœuvres of the district 125 battalions, 72 squadrons and 68 batteries will be engaged under the direction of the Grand Duke Vladimir. Most of the troops in the Warsaw districts will take part in grand manœuvres, and in march manœuvres preceding them. The troops will remain in their camps for various periods, but will reach the scene of operations before September 3, when the grand manœuvres will begin, lasting until the 13th. Almost all the field and reserve troops of the district will be engaged, and will constitute two armies, including 200 battalions, 185 squadrons, 91 batteries, 15 companies of sappers, 9 bridge-building battalions, and two ballooning sections. In addition, from October 9 to 11, there will be important cavalry manœuvres. During the whole of the operations automobiles for staff service and the transport of material will be under trial. There will be very important manœuvres also in the Kiev district of corps against corps, and 127 battalions, 85 squadrons, 74 batteries, and auxiliary troops will be engaged. In the Caucasus the whole of the cavalry and horse batteries (73 squadrons and 24 guns) will be assembled in three camps for special manœuvres.

Colonel Weidner, of the 10th Wurttemberg infantry, has contributed to the Militar-Wochenblatt two articles upon the value of fortified positions in warfare, with special reference to the South African operations. He believes the experience of the war proved that such positions possesses occasional value in adding to fighting strength, avoiding losses, and taking advantage of time. They must be employed with judgment, lest they should have an unfavourable influence upon the main object in view. The Boers suffered themselves to be misled by the use of such positions, and had therefore troubled experiences leading to disaster. They should not have been delayed on the Tugela by the strong position of Ladysmith, and they should not have been detained at Paardeberg, when, as Colonel Weidner believes, they might have retreated.

"The Popolo Romano" devotes a leading article to the military forces of Italy, from which some facts may be taken. There are 96 regiments of infantry of the Line, 12 of bersaglieri, and 7 of Alpine troops. The strength of the company in peace time varies from 100 which is the maximum, to 60, as a minimum, with a mean of 80, which is known as the forza bilanciata. The 24 regiments of cavalry have a mean strength in each squadron in time of peace of 145 men and 120 horses. The 24 regiments of field artillery comprise 186 6-gun batteries, of which at the present time 144 have the old 8·5in. gun, and 42 the new 2·9 in. 12pr., but in time of peace the batteries are formed of four guns only. There are, besides, the regiment of horse artillery, a regiment and a brigade of mountain artillery, and three regiments and a brigade of coast artillery, also 2 fortress regiments, and 5 regiments of engineers, these last comprising 24 companies of sappers, 21 of telegraphists, 12 of mining engineers, 8 of bridge-builders, 2 for special work, and 2 employed on the lagoons at Venice. The total strength of the permanent army is estimated at 214,000, with a maximum of 265,000 and minimum of 160,000.

The discussion concerning our new naval port on the Firth of Forth still continues in the German press, and it may be worth while to make note of some considerations which were put forward recently in Ueberall. Our naval contemporary regards the new port as offensive in its purpose, and believes that only the formation of a new squadron having the port as its base could justify the creation of the latter. At the same time, it is not to be imagined that we intend to blockade the German ports of the North Sea. The space between the Firth of Forth and the Norwegian coast is much too wide to permit a blockading squadron, however strong it might be, to cut off merchant vessels reaching the ocean by going round north of Scotland. Our contemporary declines to believe that we have established a base at St. Margaret's Hope merely with the purpose of capturing a few steamships. Our object is to threaten or attack the German forces in the Baltic and the North Sea simultaneously, the squadron from St. Margaret's Hope passing round the Skaw and another force from the Channel approaching the mouth of the Elbe. The effect would be to make it dangerous or impossible for the Germans to concentrate their squadrons in one sea or the other. Their intelligence would be scanty, and they would have little chance of knowing the actual whereabouts of our fleets, the result being to reduce in a marked degree the value of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Ueberall points out that the new base would have considerable value also in the case of war with Russia, while in the event of hostilities with France it would be a valuable means of protecting from attack our commerce, which could be directed north round Scotland. From these points of view, says the German paper, the creation of the new port was inevitable, and it increases enormously the value of the British fleet.

The "Yacht" says that the French submarine flotilla will be increased during the present year by about a dozen new boats, mostly of the Naiade class. That submarine, which is in hand at Cherbourg is the most advanced of any of them. The writer of the article does not consider the situation satisfactory. The work has gone on slowly, and it is not likely that more than half a dozen of the new boats can enter the service during the year. Next year the actual number of submarine vessels available will have more than doubled, and it will then be possible to increase the number of stations. Under the estimates of the present year only three stations are provided for. Cherbourg is the most important, the boats being there under a commander. There are five of them, the submersibles Narval, Sirene, Triton, Silure, and Espadon, with the three submarines Morse, Francais, and Algerien. Probably the Naiade, Protee, Lynx, and Ludion will be added during the year for short periods. The station at Rochefort-La Pallice has at present but three boats, the Farfadet, Gnome, and Korrigan, but the Lutin is to be added, as also, probably for a short period, the Loutre and Castor. At Toulon, although the construction of submarine boats was entered upon early, there are at present only two, the Gymnote and Gustave Zede, but the Perle, Esturgeon, Bonite, Thon, Souffleur, and Dorade will be added. It is expected that the new type of submarines—"Z" at Rochefort and "Y" at Toulon—will be under trial before the year is out.

"The Bollettino dei Macchinisti Navali," being the organ of the engineers of the Italian navy, is a little disconcerted by the change of Minister. Admiral Morin looked with favour upon the proposals of the engineers, and was likely to have done something to remove their grievances. There is no doubt of the professional competence of his successor, Admiral Bettolo, who is widely reputed as an authority upon naval architecture, and although there is some uncertainty as to the Minister's attitude in regard to the engineers, the "Bollettino" expects him to pursue the policy of his predecessor. The Italian engineers do not ask for increase of pay, nor more rapid promotion, nor the reduction of their period of studies, but only a better-established position, which they hold to be their due owing to the greater importance of their department in warships. They claim a degree of independence corresponding to their heavy responsibilities, and we believe put forward many of the grievances which have troubled the engineers in the British Service.

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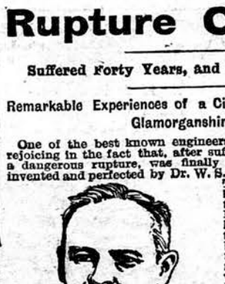

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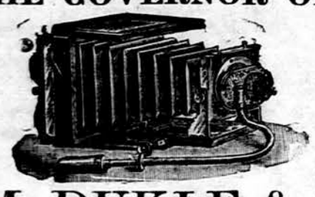

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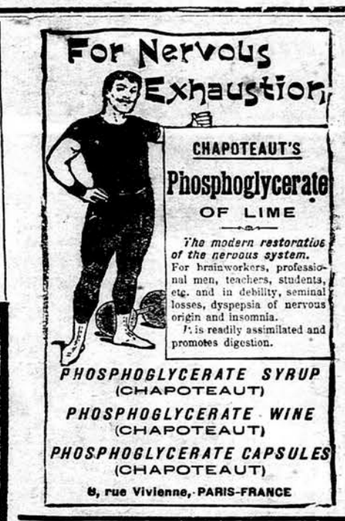
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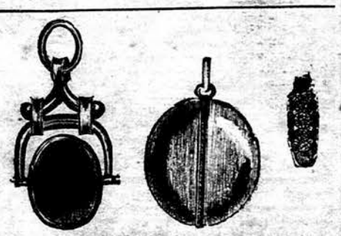

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